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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 53— BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICE RAID MEHERALLY'S RESIDENCE

Furniture And Files Attached For Recovery Of Fine

Armed with distress warrant for recovery of fine of Rs. 100 imposed on Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Inspector Foster and Deputy Inspector Karnik of Gamdevi Police Station raided his flat in "Bombay View" at the Forget Street this evening.

The police sealed three big cupboards, 5 file cupboards and a few chairs and a hat-rack and couple of small tables attached and removed to the Police Station.

AHMEDABAD LADY WORKERS SENTENCED

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 1.

Mrs. Gangaben Zaveri of Gandhi's Satyagraha Ashram and four other ladies were tried today under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 143 I.P.C. on a charge of taking part in the National Flag salutation ceremony last Sunday and fined Rs. 50 each in default six weeks' further imprisonment. The Magistrate ordered a 14-year old girl to be released, being under age and notice to be issued against her father for the recovery of her fine.

Three other ladies were also tried under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act on a charge of picketing the Post Office and fined Rs. 30 each in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. All these ladies refused to pay the fine and were sent to jail.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD CITY FATHER ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 2.

Dr. Hariprasad Desai, Municipal Councillor, was arrested to-day on the charge of breach of "parole."—A. P

Combating Congress Activities In Kaira

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

The Collector of Kaira District recently addressed a meeting of Bariyas at Ratanpura, in Anand Taluka, asking them not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement and advising them to co-operate with the Government.—A.P.

Manilal Kothari Rearrested

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

Mr. Manilal Kothari was re-arrested this evening as he failed to report himself to the police as required by the condition of the notice served on him on his release this morning.—A.P.

200 Prisoners Transferred From Belgaum Jail

BELGAUM, Mar. 1.

In all, about 200 political prisoners including a dozen women were recently transferred in a number of batches from the Belgaum Central Jail to Yerawda, Dharwar and Karwar jails.

"Samyukt Karnatak", a local Kanarese weekly, has ceased publication.—A. P.

Common Electoral Roll From Bhangi To Brahmin

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES IN BOMBAY DEMAND EQUALITY OF STATUS

Five-Points Charter For Lothian Committee

"SEPARATE ELECTORATES WILL BE OUR DEATH WARRANT"

"To accept separate electorat es will be to sign our death warrant" says the Memorandum which has been forwarded by Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the well-known leader of the Depressed Classes, to the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference which commences work in Bombay from Monday next.

The memorandum has been issued over the signatures of over 5,000 persons representing more than two scores of Associations of the Depressed Class community in Bombay.

CHARTER OF EQUALITY.

The demands set forth in the memorandum are:—

1. Adult franchise.

2. Common electoral roll for all Hindus from Bhangi to Brahmin, without distinction of class or caste.

3. No reservation of seats.

4. No disqualifications on account of sex.

5. Equality of status, privileges and rights as citizens of the realm.

Mr. P. Baloo, the well-known Cricketer, on behalf of the Chambar community of Bombay, is submitting a separate memorandum supporting joint electorates with reservation of seats.

SUPPORT TO MOONJE RAJAH PACT.

Various Depressed Class Associations have organised meetings during the past week and passed resolutions repudiating Dr. Ambedkar's claim to represent them and supporting the Pact arrived at between the All-India Depressed Classes' Association and the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Delhi known as the Moonje-Rajah Pact.

SEPARATISTS' TACTICS.

The lieutenants of Dr. Ambedkar in Bombay are said to be making frantic efforts to influence as many Associations as possible to support separate electorates. As a prize for championing separate electorates, it appears, certain prominent men of the Depressed Class community, including a leader of the Chambar community, have been assured seats on the Bombay Municipal Corporation as nominated members.

Bullying tactics are said to have been adopted by some champions of separate electorates who are going about telling ignorant people "Don't support joint electorates. If you do that, you will be supporting the Congress and then you will have to go to jail". It is said that some people have been frightened not to sign the memorandum in favour of join electorates.

SUPPORT OF ASSOCIATIONS.

The Memorandum forwarded by Mr. Deorukhkar is signed by 5,000 people, including the following Associations: Untouchability Removal League, Nationalist Depressed Class Party, Rohidas Samaj Seva Sangh, Meghwal Samaj Sudharak Mandal, Chevli Hitavardhak Mandal, Mochi Samaj, Rajput Sanghathan Sabha, Depressed Class Education Society, Depressed Class Welfare Committee, Dharavi Chambar Samaj, Two Tanks' Chambar Samaj, Leather Works' Association, Kurla Depressed Class Association, Thana Depressed Class Association, Bal Mitra Mandal and various other Associations.

The memorandum among other things says:—

"Representation of the Depressed Classes is a question replete with great complexities. The advocates of separate electorates do not realise the immense harm they are doing to the community as a whole. Apart from constituting this community into a permanent separate class, which will have to be classified under a separate column in the census forms, under separate denomination,—separate electorate will perpetuate the present humiliations and accentuate the antagonisms between "high class" Hindus and the contradictions of sects and sub-sects within the fold of the "Depressed Class" community.

ENCOURAGE MORE CONTACTS.

Besides, it has to be borne in mind that members of the "Depressed" classes to-day are engaged in various callings, including factories and workshops, and any attempt at classification necessary for the purposes of separate electorates will jeopardise their position, privileges and rights permanently. This should not be countenanced at any cost. Every attempt should therefore, be made not only to preserve their positions, privileges and rights, but to encourage more contacts among the various classes of the Hindu Society from the Brahmin to the Bhangi.

By no stretch of imagination can one conceive that this state will be possible under separate electorate, which, as we have already stated, will result in the isolation of the "Depressed" class community from the body politics of Hindu Society. Obviously, the only course open is joint electorates under unrestricted adult franchise. The advocates of separate electorates little realise that custom, which is often more powerful then law is at the root of the present disabilities of the Depressed Classes, and a minority representation under a separate electorate resulting in the accentuation of the caste or class conflict, cannot effect that drastic legislation which alone can deal

(Continued on page 8.)

Kasturba Gandhi Going To Yeravda

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 2.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi left last night to visit Gandhiji in Yeravda Jail.—A. P.

"C" CLASS FOR "HINDU" EDITOR

Ordinance Convictions In Sind

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 1.

The 35th "Dictator" of Karachi has been arrested for picketing. Two volunteers have also been arrested for selling contraband salt.

The editor of the "Hindu" and two local workers have been sentenced to 12 months' R I. each and given "C" Class.

HAND-CUFFS FOR POLITICALS?

Some of the political prisoners while being transferred from Sukkur Jail to Hyderabad, are reported to have been hand-cuffed and also chained in the feet.

Editors Of "Naujwan Afghan" Arrested

PESHAWAR, Mar. 2

Dr. Hikmet Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Kabul, has arrived here, 'en route' to Angora, on long leave.

Two Vakils of Mardan, have been sentenced under Section 40, Frontier Crimes Regulation, to two and three years' imprisonment respectively for failure to furnish security. They were arrested on 25th December, 1931, in the general round-up of Congressites.

The editors of the "Naujwan Afghan," have been arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, and released on bail.—A. P.

TEACHERS STORM CALCUTTA CORPORATION

Sequel To Mayor's Refusal To Hear Grievances

NO INCREASE IN SALARY FOR YEARS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

The premises of the Central Municipal Office were invaded this afternoon by about 50 teachers of the Calcutta Corporation's primary schools including six women teachers while a meeting of the Corporation was going on inside the building.

Following the Mayor's refusal to meet them and hear their grievances the teachers entered the municipal building and hurried upstairs in a body and tried to rush through a collapsible gate to secure entrance to the Council Chamber when they were stopped by the Secretary of the Corporation.

The shouts, however, reached the Councillors who were informed by the Mayor that the trouble came this time not from outsiders but from their teachers. The Mayor said the teachers wanted to see him but he had replied that he could not do so at present but would meet them on Friday which did not satisfy the teachers.

TEACHERS "RAID" THE CHAMBER.

The Mayor's words reached the teachers who shouted that they wanted to see not only the Mayor but all the Councillors and Aldermen to narrate to them their grievances. In the meantime the gate was thrown open and the "raiders" invaded the corridor while the meeting was discussing inside the Chamber the budget estimates.

After a hurried conversation with the Mayor, several councillors persuaded the teachers to stop the demonstration, assuring them that the Mayor would see them after the meeting.

NO INCREMENT FOR YEARS.

The grievances of teachers as gathered from two of the spokesmen are that while there was a graded scale of pay in all departments there was none so far in the Education Department concerned and teachers numbering over a thousand had remained without any increment for the last seven years on a miserable fixed pay varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 per month and despite representations nothing had so far been done in the matter and the scheme drawn up by the Education Officer had not even been considered.—A. P.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF N. W. F. PROVINCE

Sir Ralph Griffth Appointed

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The following Communique is issued:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Honorary Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Griffith, Kt., C.I.E., to be Governor of the North-West Frontier Province. The appointment will take effect, as soon as the constitutional changes incidental to the creation of a Governor's Province have been completed.—A.P.

(Sir Ralph Griffith has a record of distinguished service in the Indian Army and the Political Department and held the office of Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar).

13 Persons Convicted For Taking Out Procession

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

Thirteen men, including eight post-graduate students were convicted to-day by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each in connection with taking out an unlawful procession and possessing unauthorised leaflets.

For taking out a procession in Clive Street 10 men were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to imprisonment ranging from 4 to 6 months. A. P.

"FIRST CLASS MAN" FOR BENGAL

Hoare's Tribute To Anderson

GOVERNOR WITH AN OPEN MIND

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Speaking at the luncheon given in his honour by the Royal Empire Society which was attended by Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare, Lord Irwin and numerous distinguished personages. Sir John Anderson, Governor Designate of Bengal said that he was going to India with an open mind, with every desire to avoid hasty judgments and profit by all the experience that could be placed at his disposal.

HIS IRISH EXPERIENCE.

Sir J. Anderson referred to his years in Ireland and said that the experience of himself and his colleagues covered a wide range. It concerned not merely the tasks of the Executive Government, but preparing the way for the transfer of the Government to a new set of authorities. There was no period in his service which he had found to be of greater interest, or to which he could look back with greater satisfaction, than the period of his co-operation with the Irish leaders who eventually took over the reins of the Government.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

See Page 9

Closing Date

7th March 1932

The task was both lengthy and intricate, but it was undertaken after the appeal to force had been abandoned, with the greatest good-will on both sides and successfully completed.

Incidentally, one lesson that all had learnt was that disorder and disrespect for law were the worst possible foundation on which to build representative institutions.

Sir J. Anderson concluded by proposing the "health and prosperity of India and happiness to all her people."

HIS IRISH EXPERIENCES.

Sir Samuel Hoare paid a tribute to Sir J. Anderson's distinguished record of public service, and said that he was going to India at a very interesting moment. "I say, particularly interesting, not critical, because I do not accept statements that the moment is critical. Doubtless, there is in India to-day a kind of upheaval that goes on in every country when constitutional changes are being discussed, but I would not admit that India is passing through any special crisis. We are sending out a first class man to meet the difficult situation, absolutely confident that he will succeed."

EXPERIENCE OF CIVIL SERVICE

Continuing Sir S. Hoare, said: that Sir J. Anderson was succeeding a very popular, courageous and patriotic Governor whom Sir S. Hoare on behalf of the Empire Society congratulated on his escape and also Dr. Suhrawardy on his part in it. Sir S. Hoare added that Sir J. Anderson's experience of Civil Service would be invaluable in dealing sympathetically with the difficulties of Civil Servants both Indian and British.—Reuter.

Chinese Troops' Strategic Move

RETREAT OUT OF SHANGHAI RADIUS TO TAKE UP NEW POSITIONS

JAPANESE BOMB RAILWAY FROM AIR

All Hopes Of Peaceful Negotiations Shattered

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Shanghai—The Chinese retreated in an orderly manner along the whole of the line with the object of taking up a new line 12½ miles, outside the Shanghai radius.

TACTICAL MOVE.

The retreat is tactical, both from political and military points of view, as it meets the Japanese demand that the Chinese should withdraw, and also saves the Chinese troops from the jaws of the Japanese vice which would have closed by the simultaneous advance of the old Japanese troops from Kiangwan and the new troops which landed at Liaho yesterday.

RETREAT IN SILENCE.

The Chinese stole away in silence during the night. Their retreat was noticed by foreign military observers before the Japanese were aware of it.

The Chinese Ohief of the Staff, in an interview with Reuter, explained that the retreat began at midnight. He said that sufficient troops were being left in the front line to hamper the Japanese advance.

It appears that the Nanking Government failed to send the promised reinforcements.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 2.
(5-25 a. m.)

Shanghai.—The Japanese have gained complete victory on the Kiangwan Front after night-long bombardment. They commenced advance at dawn and did not encounter opposition, the Chinese having retreated under cover of darkness. The Japanese have now entered Tazan, thus practically completing the movement to encircle Chapei.

The Chinese Nineteenth Army is now retreating to Chenzu. All Chinese troops to the north of Soochow Creek are also retreating.

S.-N. RY. HEAVILY BOMBED.

Japanese planes heavily bombed the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at Kunshan, 30 miles from Shanghai.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 1.
6-16 p. m.

ALL HOPE OF SETTLEMENT SHATTERED.

Shanghai.—"The report that Tokio is not prepared to agree to a mutual simultaneous withdrawal shatters all hope of peaceful settlement."

Thus declared Mr. Quotaichi, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, interviewed by Reuter. He added: "Simultaneous withdrawal is a "sine qua non" of cessation of hostilities."—Reuter.

STOP HOSTILITIES IMMEDIATELY

Sir J. Simon's Advice

Geneva.—The Japanese acceptance of M. Paul Boncour's proposals was received at Geneva this evening, and was forthwith communicated to Sir J. Simon and Mr. Paul Boncour by Mr. Matsudaira and viscount Sato, respectively.

Sir J. Simon urged on Mr. Matsudaira the necessity of immediately stopping hostilities and he (Mr. Matsudaira) promised to do his utmost to secure cessation of fighting.—Reuter.

"HUMAN WALL" MOVE

Sir E. Drummond's Views

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Geneva.—Expressing his admiration of devotion to the cause of peace evinced by Miss Maude Royden, Mr. Dick Sheppard and many volunteers who have written to the League offering to serve in the peace army in the Far East Sir Eric Drummond explains that it is not constitutionally open to him to submit their offers to the Council otherwise than by the formal demand of a State member of the League.—Reuter's Special.

Move Not To Be Outflanked By The Japanese

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Shanghai—The Chinese claim that to-day's retreat is merely tactical to avoid being outflanked and cut off by the Japanese division which landed at Liaho yesterday. The Chinese are retreating to Nanshiang 11 miles west of Chapei.—Reuter.

Japanese Casualties

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The Japanese Consul-General in London gives Japanese casualties up to 28th February as follows:

Killed 235.
Wounded 1,660.

—Reuter.

VISITORS' PASSES

C. P. Councillors Warned

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 1.

It is learnt that police approached Members of the C. P. Legislative Council this morning and asked them to be cautious in issuing visitors' passes.

Consequently the visitors' galleries were empty to-day.

Mr. Kedar, leader of the people's party, had tabled another adjournment motion to discuss the happenings at Wardha. It has been held to be in order and will come up for discussion in the afternoon.

EX-PRESIDENT PATEL

Arrives In Bombay From Poona Under Escort Looking Ill

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, ex-President, of the Assembly, who was arrested here under Emergency Ordinance on January 8th last and detained in Nasik and later Yeravda Jail was brought to Bombay on Wednesday night by the Poona Express. He was accompanied by two police officers.

He was seen seated in a taxi next to a police officer while the other was looking after the ex-President's luggage. Mr. Patel looked ill and considerably reduced. He could not be easily recognised partly because of the disappearance of his beard and partly due to illness and sunken eyes. He was wearing a white head-dress.

To an enquiry where he was going Mr. Patel in his characteristic way replied "I don't know."

Enquiries show that Mr. Patel has not yet been released. It is not known where he has been taken. Mr. Patel is reported to be suffering from his old abdominal complaint. His physician, Dr. Purushottam Patel, asked Government to permit him to see Mr. Vithalbhai in the jail but he received a telegram from Poona not to come down.

It is surmised Mr. Vithalbhai may be released in a couple of days. His term of detention expires on the 7th instant.

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WANTED—For the Ratnagiri Municipal Borough (1) An energetic qualified and experienced SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 60-5/2-75. One with an additional qualifications or experience as a Sub-overseer preferred. (2) A Qualified and experienced SURVEYOR on Rs. 35 plus 5 allowance. One with experience in City Survey and Land Acquisition preferred. Candidates, who have worked in the Survey Department are also eligible. The appointments will be probationary for one year. The applicants must be prepared for an interview at their own expenses. Applications stating caste, Age should reach the undersigned not later than 15th March, 1932. (Sd.) V. K. BHEDASGAONKAR, Chief Officer, Ratnagiri Municipal Borough.
A 4495

WANTED — GRADUATES, including B.Sc., B.Com., and undergraduates. Apply THE ISMAILIA EDUCATIONAL BOARD, P. O. Box No. 115, Mombasa with copies testimonials and photograph. Copy terms conditions can be obtained from the HON. SECRETARY, The Provincial and Employment Department, THE RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE, Bombay.
R 6775

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS on liberal commission for the sale of excellent Swadeshi Suitings, Shirtings etc. For terms, apply to WEST COAST WEAVING. EST., CHOVVA, (S. Malabar).
A 2774

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVE on Rs. 150/- to 300/- including T. A. to keep stock and push sale of high class perfumeries, Scents and Patent Medicines. Apply with stamps to "ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES," 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGER on Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- plus office allowance and T. A. to organise Wage Earners' Deposit (on exceptionally benificial scheme like insurance endowment scheme) suitable to people of small income. Apply with postage stamp to "THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD." 172, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.
A

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS Bombay and Madras Presidencies for KRISHNANJAN, the best Indian Pain Balm. V. S SASTRY & SONS, Secunderabad (Dn).
A R 6772

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, experienced in the line for Swadeshi Printing Ink. See personally DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO. Thakurdwar, Karelwadi, Bombay 2.
A 4485

WANTED by European Importers, SALESMAN for Sizing Material, etc. one with up-country experience preferred. Apply stating previous experience and terms to Box No. 1413, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4500.

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A GENTLEMAN, highly qualified in Secretarial, Management, Accountancy, Audit and Stenographic work, efficient in Laws governing Limited Companies and possessing medals for his attainments, seeks a responsible job in any big Company or Indian State. Apply No 1402 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B 4439

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SUCCESS in MATRICULATION as well as CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS of 1932. Guaranteed and Registered in Government Office. Fees charged on success. Apply personally PRINCIPAL. BARONS ENGLISH SCHOOL, Muljijetha House, Princess Street, Bombay.
E R 6577

Wanted.

WANTED—MOULDS for PLASTER OF PARIS STATUES Either wood or stone. Apply LOMAX CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, Hardwar, District Saharanpur, U.P.
N R6770

Trade Announcement.

GOOD CHANCE to buy, nearly new and very strong F. Hold Building, at Pydhowni, business quarter, fetching rent Rs. 1,300/-. Price Rs. 1,30,000/-. Apply, P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Medows Street.
T R 6776

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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Open to the Public on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th March, 1932, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE.
4476

To
The DEBENTURE-HOLDERS of the ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Debenture-holders of the above Mills will be held at 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1932, at 4 P. M (S.T.) for the purpose of passing such resolutions empowering the Trustees to raise loans to meet liabilities payable in respect of the immovable properties taken charge of, and to obtain sanction of the Court if necessary.

KHIMJI ASSUR VEERJEE,
Chairman of the Trustees.
2-3-1932.
4501.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that a portion of Apollo Bunder on the East side of Strand Road, facing the Gateway of India will be reserved for a public purpose and will be closed to all traffic from 7-00 a.m. on the 4th March 1932 to 7-00 a.m. on the 6th Idem.

2. This notice is issued under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P.A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1932
4499.

Public Notices

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 57th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company "Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort," for the purpose of transacting the following business.—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1931.

2nd—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September 1932, and to fix their remnueration, and

4th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd February, to 3rd March, 1932 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th Feb., 1932.
4479.

NOTICE

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1932, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company upto 30th September, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February to 10th March, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 17th February, 1932.

N. B.:—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 10th March, 1932 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February, 1932, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)
4440

NOTICE

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March 1932, at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th February to 10th March, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 17th February, 1932

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 10th March 1932, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February 1932, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)
4441

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Drama of Love vs. Hate
"THE VIRTUOUS SIN"
Featuring:
WALTER HUSTON, KAY FRANCIS.
The Story of a Woman who places Love above Sin.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Powerful Mystery Story
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES
Featuring:
ROBERT RENDEL, BERYL STAPLETON.
Dialogue by Edgar Wallace.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Blazing Drama of the French Foreign Legion
HELL'S ISLAND
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WITH
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MIRIAM HOPKINS
Directed by:—
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Legal Notices

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 66 OF 1924.

Messrs. CHUHARMAL MANSINGH, a firm Plaintiffs
vis.
SUNDERSING son of Ratnasingh Defendant.

I hereby give notice that all persons concerned, should attend me at my Office on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1932 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to proceed with the taxation of the plaintiffs' bill of costs between party and party pursuant to the Decree, dated 14th October, 1927, and between attorney and client.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1931.

ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Assistant Taxing Master.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4498.

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xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar	13 Apr.
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London, March 1.

T. T. London on Berlin	14.62-1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam	8.65
T. T. London on Brussels	25.03
T. T. London on Madrid	45.43
T. T. London on Milan	67.25
T. T. London on Berne	17.98
T. T. London on Paris	88.53
T. T. London on Prague	117.50
T. T. London New York (Closing Rate	3.48-3/8

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Reactionary Feeling

Bombay, Mar. 2.

The feeling in the local produce market is reactionary after recent rise. Foreign advices are quiet and quotations in the local market are still above export parity.

Linseed March	6-10-0
Linseed small	6-3-0
Teelseed	9-12-0
Groundnuts Khandesh	9-15-0
Castorseed	6-12-0
Mustardseed	7-0-0
Mowraseed	5-12-0
Linseed May	7-2-0
Wheat May	4-14-6
Poppyseed	10-0-0
Cottonseed May	4-9-0
Wheat Khandwa	33-0-0
Gram Punjab	36-0-0
Myrabollams	31-0-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 2

Khandesh	608 bales
Central India	1,088 bales
Barsi-Nugger	488 bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani	71 bales
Berar	1,700 bales
Central Provinces	439 bales
Dhollera	310 bales
Rajputana	50 bales
Sind-Punjab	1,707 bales
Broach	1,561 bales
Egyptians	280 bales
Cotton	8,302 bales
Wheat	3,439 cwts
Linseed	11,991 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	5,733 cwts
Gingellyseeds	8,916 cwts
Groundnuts	14,208 cwts
Castorseeds	1,635 cwts
Rice	17,056 cwts
Myrabollams	497 cwts
Cottonseeds	10,371 cwts.
Gram	1,798 cwts
Jeowar	4,352 cwts
Maize	28 cwts
Barley	716 cwts
Bajree	1,089 cwts
Coal	372 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton, no offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton Apl./May, Sellers £13 5 0

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent) Mar./Apl. Sellers £12 2 6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 2

F P BALES—
Receipts to date 1-3-32 1931-32 8434000, 1930-31 7940000.
Yesterday 1-3-32 1931-32 55000, 1930-31 31000
Exports to date 1-3-32 1931-32 5912000, 1930-31 5069000
Stock at Ports 26-2-32 1931-32 4783000, 1930-31 4049000
Stock Interior Towns 26-2-32 1931-32 2031000 1930-31 1515000
Stock at Liverpool 26-2-32 1931-32 838000 1930-31 1098000
Visible Supply 26-2-32 1931-32 9383000 1930-31 7760000
Quantity in Sight 26-2-32 1931-32 12609000 1930-31 11580000
Quantity out of Sight 26-2-32 1931-32 8424000 1930-31 8909000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 1.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 13
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register)	£ 97-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 6
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£ 95
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent.	£ 81
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£ 43-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 55-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 64-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£85-1/2
Consols, 2½ per cent.	£ 59
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	£ 96-3/8

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Mar. 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 498 per ton
Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case
Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 96 per

BEARISH FACTORS IN COTTON.

"Against the market is the lack of speculative feeling, the continued refusal of people who used to trade to take on a load of long contracts. Many observes think that international politics again is the traditional powder magazine and this belief is one reason why the market cannot generate buying power. Steady selling of spot cotton by first hands is against values. The most telling bear argument of all is the evidence that more cotton will be planted this spring than should be planted. The Commissioner of Agriculture of Mississippi said this week that there appeared to be no hope for concerted acreage reduction in the cotton belt." "The Cotton Trade Journal."

U. S. A. PRODUCE STOCKS

Wheat in America, Far Reserve as per private estimates centre around 179 million bushels and corn 1079 million bushels.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

The Amateur Stage

London Players

When the history of the modern theatre is written the part played by amateur actors will be found to be of extreme importance. In many places, not only in the rural districts, but also in some of the big towns, the amateurs are keeping alive the personal drama, which would otherwise have been extinguished by the talking-pictures. In a real sense they are helping to preserve the English language, for village women are acting Shakespeare and in addition local dramatists are producing plays in the dialect of the district.

The British Drama League has done a great deal to foster and guide this enthusiasm, and its effort is being crystalised in the National Festival of Community Drama. This year there are over six hundred entries from England and Scotland, and the preliminary contests are already taking place. The award is the cup presented by Lord Howard de Walden, now held by the Falkirk F.P. Dramatic Club, which performed Mr. Gorden Bottomley's poetic drama, "Ardvorlich's Wife' at the final festival last year. Looking through the entries, one is again struck by the high standard of the plays that are being given by the various societies, and it is perhaps the fine experimental quality of the amateur movement of to-day that distinguishes it and gives it a vital place in community life.

In the old days amateur acting was a pleasant pastime for ladies and gentlemen, who produced current successes in what may be called the West-End manner. They raised a good deal of money for charity, and the whole thing served no doubt a useful purpose. The fashionable societies still exist in great numbers, and hospitals and other institutions benefit from their efforts. They follow fairly stereotyped lines, and there is usually a run on one or two plays. Messrs. Samuel French tell me "The Middle Watch," is being acted extensively just now, and that "The Ghost Train" and Outward Bound" are retaining their popularity among amateurs.

COMMUNITY PLAYERS.

The other type of society is the one encouraged by Mr. Sham. He will not allow his plays to be performed except by bands of community players, who exist not to provide funds for charities but in order to build up a vital local theatre. Such societies have sprung up all over the country during the last twenty years, and in a number of cases the members have been able to provide their own playhouses. Mr. St. John Ervine opened the Little Theatre at Bournemouth last year, a beautiful well-equipped building which is entirely the result of amateur effort, and at Hull, Newcastle, Leeds, Oxted and other places there are similar amateur playhouses, in which pieces are performed which would not be seen in the ordinary theatre.

In London, at the Mary Ward, Settlement and the St. Pancras People's Theatre, there are weekly performances of plays by a permanent company of amateurs under the direction of professional producers. The expenses are small and the prices charged for seats are so cheap that the poorest people can afford to pay them. The quality of the fare can be judged from the list of plays that are being presented at St. Pancras. It includes "Escape," "Charles and Mary," 'The Unknown Warrior," "The Marvellous History of St. Bernard," Sierra's "The Two Shepherds," and—to show that the programme is catholic in taste—"The Sport of Kings," and A Message from Mars." Another interesting development is at Battersea, where the Public Amenities Committee of the Borough Council has arranged with various amateur societies to give performances each Tuesday in the Town Hall. In January the Board of Education Co-operative Theatre gave Dekker's "The Shoemaker's Holiday": last week the Beckenham Players appeared in "Rope": on Tuesday next the Croydon Players will perform "Major Barbara:" and other fixtures include the Bank of England Dramatic Society, the Toc H Drama League, and a company from Oxted in a play by Goldoni.

FESTIVALS.

This municipal recognition of drama is happening all over the country. In many counties the rural councils have dramatic sections affiliated to the British Drama League (with which the Village Drama League is now incorporated) to assist local amateur efforts. Play-writing competitions are held, and festivals arranged to encourage the actors and producers. The modern amateur is extremely anxious to learn his job, and the local community councils and the Drama League are very useful to him. Drama schools are arranged in various parts of the country at which every branch of the work of the theatre is taught by experts. They are designed chiefly for producers who can then pass on their knowledge to the actors. At Easter there will be a ten-day's course in London at the Ballet Club Theatre, at which the special features will be costume and property making and lighting. About the same time, at Exeter, there is a course for village producers, and others follow at Sheffield, Liverpool, St. Andrews, and Swansea.

Another service that the British Drama League is rendering to the theatre of to-day, and also to posterity, is the formation of a sub-committee (consisting of Col. John Buchan, Miss Elsie Fogerty, and Professor Walter Rippmann) to arrange for a series of gramophone records of English dialects. The idea is to have one standard passage and a part of a local play recorded in twenty-four dialects. These will be a useful standard of speech for the professional stage as well as a permanent record of local accent.

THE AMATEUR AND THE PROFESSIONAL.

From time to time the complaint is made by the professional stage that the amateur actor is an unfair competitor. It is a short-sighted view, for several of our best provincial theatres sprang from non-professional effort. The Birmingham Repertory Theatre, for instance, had its nucleus in the Pilgrim Players, started by Sir Barry Jackson and Mr. John Drinkwater, and there are plenty of similar cases. There are several little theatres that could not exist without voluntary help. In addition, the amateur movement is providing the ordinary theatre with actors, playwrights, and—what is more important—audiences. It is recreating the theatre-going habit and helping to improve the standard of taste. Village women act in Shakespeare in Surrey, and form parties to go by excursion to the Old Vic to see the plays performed professionally.

I have not mentioned the amateur operatic societies, which are an important feature of community life. Often a high standard is reached and in rare cases there is an experimental side to the work. Usually, however, the societies keep to light comic opera, and Gilbert and Sullivan is still by far the most popular. It is interesting to learn from Messrs. Samuel French that so ambitious a production as "Chu Chin Chow" (which is issued by them in a remarkably clear acting edition at 2s. 6d.), has recently been staged six times, and that "Rose Marie" is also being performed by amateurs.—"Observer."

Did You Know

That Jeanette Macdonald smacks Maurice-Chevalier's face thirteen times in their new picture, 'On Hour With You,' and that Maurice says that if that is love-making he did not learn anything in Paris?

* * * *

That forty-eight hours after the publication of a paragraph describing him as Britain's best dressed star, thieves entered the London flat of Henry Kendall and stole his entire wardrobe?

* * * *

That a studio conference was held on how Lionel Barrymore should dress his hair for the Kringelein role in 'Grand Hotel' and the deliberations lasted several hours?

* * * *

That the title of 'Her Cardboard Lover,' the Buster Keaton film, has been changed to "The Passionate Plumber?'

* * * *

That they are talking of filming 'The Jazz Singer" again with George Jessel in the Jolson role?

* * * *

That Edgar Wallace describes Carol Coombe as the British Greta Garbo?

* * * *

That Esther Ralston estimates that it cost her £20,000 to have her baby?

* * * *

Mary Pickford will soon be starting work in her new film, "Happy Ending?"

* * * *

Five-year-old Dickie Moore is to be starred in his next picture?—"Picture Goer."

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE THEATRE IN INDIA

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

It is not easy to define the place the theatre in India occupies in the intellectual life of the people. Its importance is slowly, very slowly, being recognised. But it has hardly arrived at the point in time and growth where it is generally accepted as a vital cultural necessity for the nation. There are of course the usual academic debates and stray efforts at theatre reform. But they have, hitherto, accomplished little that could be considered of lasting value.

* * *

The intellectuals whose ardent desire for reform increases the number of amateur shows have not yet determined to fight their way out to the region where the theatre could be understood and recognised for values other than those one usually associates with the "commercial" theatre or with the displays one expects from amateurs who act for "Charity".

* * *

Amateur acting was, for years in England, "a pleasant pastime for ladies and gentlemen, who produced current successes in what may be called the West-End manner. They raised a good deal of money for charity, and the whole thing served no doubt a useful purpose. The fashionable societies still exist in great numbers, and hospitals and other institutions benefit from their efforts. They follow fairly stereotyped lines."

* * *

The amateurs in India have not, by any chance, gone further. The number of "fashionable societies" following "storeotyped lines" benefiting "hospitals and other institution" free from all ideas about the cultural necessity of the theatre is, perhaps, greater in India than abroad.

There are, however, exceptions. They prove the rule. And they indicate that the rule should now be obsolete. The intellectuals who regard the theatre as an important recreative power for the nation should now destroy systematically the atmosphere of placid indifference to live cultural values which almost always surrounds their "Charity" displays. There have been attempts, no doubt, to find in the life of the people the source and inspiration for the new theatre. But these attempts have been few and far between.

* * *

Few of the intellectuals have tried yet to understand the dramatic material that is embedded in the rich diversity of provincial folklore of India. The screen, silent and speaking, has endeavoured to explore the region. But it has failed to attract the services of those who alone could give to their pictures dramatic value and intellectual contents.

* * *

On the other hand, the pioneering enterprise of players of the rank of S. Bahadhuri and his colleagues in Bengal along with the work of Raghavchari of Bellary in the South or of the many praiseworthy amateur plays in Maharashtra and Gujarat leave it on a plane that is yet very far from being inter-provincial.

* * *

The intellectuals in India will soon have to undertake, if they are in earnest about the necessity of re-building their national theatre work more or less on the same lines as those indicated in the work of the British Drama League described in the article on "The Amateur Stage" published elsewhere on this page.

* * *

The future of the theatre depends on the attention it receives at the hands of the intellectual. No commercial theatre, however "progressive", and well intentioned, can under the present circumstances help us in national reconstruction. No commercial theatre has, in fact, acquired the position to fight the stationery traditions or the economic hardships of the theatre in India.

* * *

The place of the intellectual who wishes to secure the national reconstruction of the theatre in India is definite. His work will aim at some thing wider than "the mere preservation of the personal drama" which the "talkies" threaten. His aim will be to provide the lead for the drama on the stage as well as on the screen. It is his absence that is responsible for the present deplorable conditions of the stage and certainly of the screen which is at present neither industry nor art.

Himalayan Film Rejected

HON. ANTHONY ASQUITH'S VIEWS

The kinema industry still seems very bewildered over the fact that the film showing the scaling of Mount Kamet, the second highest mountain in the British Empire, has been rejected by one of the largest firms in Wardour-street.

The film was taken by Mr. F. S. Smythe, who led the expedition across this immense Himalayan peak of 25,447 feet, succeeding in bringing back with him a film of some 10,000 feet long. The film was rejected on the ground that it contained no "sex interest," the heads of the firm evidently thinking that this was a normal occupation on the top of the Himalayas. The film is described by those who have seen it as of extraordinary interest, for not only are there some extremely wonderful shots of great snowfalls, but also a great many scenes showing the habits of the natives.

It was very difficult during the week to get any coherent attitude out of Wardour-street. Most of the distributing firms said they knew nothing about the film at all, and were equally reluctant to talk of which films they preferred to have.

Talking the matter over with representative of "The Observer" the Hon. Anthony Asquith said he certainly did not think that a film need necessarily have any "sex interest" to become popular. "On the other hand," he added, "it is easy enough to throw mud at the distributors: but, after all, they have got to sell the film: they have to send out their travellers and interest the renter—a man who may not be particularly interested in whether a film is a masterpiece or not.

THE BOX-OFFICE SUCCESS.

"I am passing no judgment on Mr. Smythe's film. I have not seen it," and Mr. Asquith began speaking again of the difficulty of telling whether a film will prove a popular success or not. "Turksib,' he said "was a great film from the technical point of view, but whether it drew a great many people I'm not in a position to say. Sometimes you can tell fairly accurately if a film is going to go down very well. I should say that a film round Norma Shearer or Greta Garbo is pretty certain of being a box office success—any film, that is, which has a popular star in it. People will go and see their favourite actors regardless of the fact of whether the film is good or bad.

"But, of course, a film can be a success without having a well-known star in it. There was that film 'Bad Girl', for instance, which was a success over here, partly because the acting was extremely good and partly because it told a very simple, rather attractive story—the story of the two young people starting their lives together. I don't think many people expected that to be a great success. Indeed, Wardour-street, like the rest of us, is very much in the dark as to what the public really wants.

"But although I should say definitely that 'sex interest' is not a vital ingredient to the popular mess of potage, I should certainly say that a film must have some connecting thread. A film, say, of the beautiful spots of England would not seem to be particularly attractive, unless, indeed, it was bound together by some human interest. Otherwise it would be merely like turning over the snapshots of of a scrap album—and what could be duller than that?"—"Observer."

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO THE CINEMA

(By Ivan Butler)

Q. What is a Cinema?
A. A Cinema is a large building with cafes, lounges, and marble staircases inside it. Talking pictures are shown there also.
Q. What is a Talking picture?
A. A Talking picture is a lot of loud noises made by some shadows on a Silver Screen.
Q. Why is it called a Silver Screen?
A. Because it is made of canvas or some similar material.
Q. How does one get into a Cinema?
A. One gets into a Cinema by standing in a queue.
Q. How long does one stand in a queue?
A. It depends what Stars are showing.
Q. What 'are' Stars showing?
A. A good deal more than they should, generally.
Q. How long does one stand in a queue if Greta Garbo is showing?
A. If Greta Garbo is showing one stands in a queue for twelve hours and then comes back the nert day.
Q. How a Star made?
A A Star is made by Publicity.
Q. What is a Gangster film?
A. A Gangster film is a film full of night-clubs, where everybody goes about with two guns and three companions.
Q. .Why must they have three companions?
A. So that they can be Double-crossed.
Q. Why must they be Double-crossed?
A. Because otherwise it would not be a Gangster film.
Q. Is that the same as the Infernal Triangle film?
A. No. The Infernal Triangle film is where two people are in love with the same one, and one person thinks the one they are in love with loves the other more than the one who is doing the thinking, whereas in reality the one who is in love with the one who—
Q. Has it anything to do with the musical instrument?
A. (sharply.) No, of course not.
A. And what is a Super film?
A. A Super film is any film which has a lot of people running about in it.
Q. Is that the same as an Epic film?
A. No. An Epic film is a film taken from a story founded on a play derived from another story based on an incident which might have happened in real life.
Q. Who is the most important man in the world?
A. The most important man in the world is Mr. Will Hays.
Q. Why is Mr. Will Hays the most important man in the world?
A. Because he is the sort of Chief Censor.
Q. What is a sort of Censor?
A. A sort of Censor is a person who sort of cuts the nasty bits out of the films.
Q. Why does he sort of cut the nasty bits out of the films?
A. Because they are not good for us to see.
Q. Is it good for the Censor to see the nasty bits of the films?
A. That's another matter.
Q. Why is it another matter for him to see the nasty bits of the films?
A. Because he has to put up with it.
Q. Doesn't he like having to see the nasty bits of the films?
A. Of course not. What a ridiculous question!
Q. Well, wouldn't you like to be a sort of Censor, and see the nasty bits of the films?
A. Of—— That's enough questions! The lesson's over for to-day.
—"Film Weekly."

Fighting For Film Supremacy

(By John K. Newnham).

Two years ago no one would have dreamed of contesting Hollywood's claim to film leadership. To-day, we hear on every side that America is slipping from the throne. Hollywood, writers have alleged, is bankrupt of ideas; its films are no longer as good as they were in the silent days; its stars have not the pulling power of the old favourites; its technique is slacking behind that of Europe.

This is a tribute to the improvement in British films and the strength of Britain's new challenge and it emphasises that, with France and Germany making fewer English versions, the battle for film supremacy is now one solely between Britain and America.

But what are the plain facts? Is Hollywood showing any signs of becoming a back number? Are its films falling off in entertainment value? Has it really lost that magic touch?

Hollywood will be a back number when—and only when—British films have improved so much that the fans all over the world rave about our pictures and our stars to a greater extent than they do about the American products.

Comparatively speaking, Hollywood's pictures are not improving so rapidly as British films are. They do not have to; they have not got so far to go!

The real question is: Has this country succeeded in producing half a dozen talkies to compare with Hollywood's best productions? "Congress Dances" (German), "Le Million" (French), and "Sunshine Susie" (British) have all broken new ground. But it is difficult to think of any other really outstanding pictures from Europe.

Good programme pictures, yes. But nothing to compare with "Trader Horn, Cimarron, Min and Bill, The Big House, The front Page, and The Champ." These are big pictures.

To those diehards who declare they are not up to the silent standard, I can only say. "Go and see a few of the most spectacular silent films" and you will realise how technique has improved.

Hollywood, of course, is still the richest movie producing centre and can afford to spend ten times as much money as anyone else on lavish spectacles. That is because the American middle west market itself returns the money.

But money is not always necessary. Hollywood has recently made inexpensive films better than those produced in any other country.

Take the case of "Bad Girl". This surely, could have been made in a British studio without giving the company treasurer any sleepless nights. Yet it is one of the outstanding pictures of recent months. This drama of ordinary people was directed with genuine inspiration and with a cast of players whose salaries, at the time of production at any rate, were exceptionally low.

While Hollywood can make a picture so sincere, yet so simple as this, you will never convince me that the film colony is slipping backwards.

This is by no means an isolated case, "Daddy Long Legs" was a miniature gold mine for its producers: but it was certainly not an expensive picture to make.

"The Guardisman," one of the wittiest and gayest talkies ever presented, cost very little besides its salary list, and there were very few people in the cast.

Actually there has been a marked improvement in the American talkies generally released and shown in London in the last few months so far as ordinary entertainment is concerned. One does not expect to see something outstanding once a week.

Let us consider an ordinary programme picture, not the subject of special boosting, and not a costly production. I am thinking of "Annabelle's Affairs". Had this been made at Elstree it would have been boomed as yet another nail in Hollywood's coffin.

And there are such films as "City Streets, Dirgible, A Free Soul, Guilty Hands, Married in Haste, Rebound, The Rise of Helga. The Secret Six, Sky Line, Waterloo Bridge, Alexander Hamilton, The Millionnaire, Royal Family of Broadway, Skippy, Sporting Blood, Transatlantic"—these are a few titles taken at random, and I could continue for a very long time without hesitating. Every picture had something about it which made it worth seeing.

Then we have not the stars yet. Hollywood has, and while these stars remain there, it will not slip behind.

The British studios have no one with the magnetic personality of Greta Garbo; no one like Chevalier or Dietrich; no Ruth Chatterton, Janet Gaynor, Norma Shearer, Ann Hardin or Constance Bennett; no Clark Gable, Clive Brook, Robert Montgomery Ronald Colman, Will Rogers; no kids like Jackie Cooper.

So far, we have Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls. We have Edna Best and Herbert Marshall; but they are going over to the States. We have no stars playing regularly in the British studios who will draw money into the box offices all over the world. —"Picture-goer."

Anita Page Discusses Art And "Other Things"

(By Sidney Falkenberg).

Anita Page was quite her charming self the day, when I called upon her at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios and asked her for an interview.

"Of course, I'll give you an interview," Miss Page promptly replied, "but please will you do me one great favour?"

"What is it?" I asked Miss Page, one of M—G—M's busiest little feature players.

"Don't label the story 'How Anita Page Got Her Chance'." she begged. "When I read stories about film players and I read many of them, I like to read about their more intimate lives rather than the usual life history and," she added smilingly, "if you want me to read your story, write it that way."

This frank statement reveals a great deal of Miss Page's character. A real personality, herself, she loves other vital personalities, and is not interested in what causes the personality, but rather in the final result.

On this particular day, Anita spoke of her art, which comes second only to her acting. She said:

"If I could have a few days to do exactly as I please, and with no other responsibility, I would find the most beautiful face possible, and make a painting of it. Or else, I would try to represent on canvas the most striking eyes, and see if I could paint a face around them that would fit the eyes and enhance their beauty."

Miss Page is a very exuberant person, full of the joy and zest of living. She said:

"Of course, I enjoy going to parties, and Hollywood premieres, but what I really love to do, is to go to an amusement park and ride on the ferris wheels, chutes, giant dippers and funny gadgets that whirl around and bump into each other, and do all those things that boys and girls do who go to such places.

"Oh yes, and there is another thing I'm very fond of picnics, especially those which take place on the beach. I love the taste of .food cooked on an open fire out in the open air.

NOT ONE TYPE.

'It is such things that give me real thrills, and after entertainment of that kind, I find a party much more fun. You know, you really feel so much more dressed up when you go to a party if it is not a continuous occurrence. In this way I am never bored, as I know I should be if I had to confine myself to anyone type of entertainment."

Miss Page, who has played in numerous Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer photoplays, takes her painting very seriously. She said:

"It's an ideal form of recreation and I find that it completely takes my mind off studio affairs. I think this is a very good idea, and every one really should have a hobby, for a person can get terribly stable if he always thinks: 'Shop'."

"Do you intend to exhibit or sell any of your work?" I asked plied, "I paint because I love to!" Miss Page.

"No,'" she emphatically re- And I don't believe that a person can serve two masters and serve

(Continued on next page)

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JANUARY CONTENTS.

The January Number contains the following original articles: Mandates at the Round Table Conference by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.; The Cycle of Change by Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.; The Round Table Conference and After by Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Women on the Legislatures in the New India by Radhabhai Subbarayan, A pen sketch of Gandhi by Miss N. E. Beggs, B.A. (Oxon); The British General Election by Mr. H. S. L. Polak; The Japanese Population Problem by Sir Frank Noyce, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S; The Power of the Purse by Prof. Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.; "Crucified on a Cross of Gold" by Sir Alexander Cardew; The Gaekwar of Baroda; Congress and the Round Table Conference by Mr. Richard B. Gregg; Rejection of the Finance Bill by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar; Vaswdatta and Upagupta; A Story by Mr. Ganga Charan Lal; Dangerous Moments in My Life by Mr. Harold Lloyd; Women in Ceylon Politics by Mr. Perry de Lanerolle, etc.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS

AMONG articles in the February Number are: Reality and Appearance by Sir Oliver Lodge; Designs of Flowers Unnamed: A Poem by Mr. Gurudas Roy; Whither Away Again? by Dr Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; The Disarmament Conference by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall; The Spanish Republic and Its Future by Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A.; All Over Again by Juliette Vellier-Duray; India and World Opinion by Dr. Lanka Sundaram; A Fireside Reverie by Mr. Glyn Barlow, The Return and the Arrest; The Lindsay Commission Report by Dr. I. S. Peter, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond); Current Poetry and The Ceylon National Congress by Mr. Everard H. Mirando.

BUT a regular feature of equal if not greater attractiveness is the section of 24 pages entitled MULTUM IN PARVO containing Departmental News and Notes on current affairs accompanied by numerous portraits and topical pictures:

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Adjustment Of Technical Position

COTTON SOUNDER INVESTMENT THAN SECURITIES

Ne Credit Available For Cotton Raising In U. S. A.

"It is unwise to bear the tail-end of a large American crop, it is equally unwise to bull the tail-end of a short Indian crop,"—state Messrs. Langley & Co., in the following Weekly Review, dated February 27:—

A queer subject, politics. Writing of the outlook in America our Liverpool agents say: "Party politics and individual interests come, apparently, before everything. Indeed, so paradoxical is the situation that the last thing the Democrats desire before the November elections is any improvement anywhere, for they feel that the worse things are when November comes round, the better will be their chances when they go to the country. So much for democracy."

FRANCO-BRITISH ENTENTE.

Meanwhile the political horizon in Europe has been somewhat cleared by the recent enunciation of the foreign policy of the new French Cabinet which included a strong move for the establishment of a solid Franco-British entente. Whether the expression of this worthy sentiment has any significance beyond a tribute to the obvious determination of the British Government to steer a nationalist course in complete disregard of the cross currents, both political and financial, which emanate from her neighbour, is immaterial. The policy is constructive. Having experienced something of war, we are in sympathy with France's overwhelming desire to safeguard her frontiers, but it is for the good of the world that she recognises the inevitability of the isolation to which the policy of the Laval Government was leading. In our opinion, the first step towards a better understanding in Europe has been taken.

A READJUSTMENT.

In cotton, the week has seen an adjustment of the technical position in both the New York and Liverpool markets. For some time contracts have been scarce in Liverpool until the disappointing close in New York last Saturday after a good lead from [illegible] resulted in heavy unloadi[illegible] Liverpool on Monday and Tuesday of the present week. A considerable amount of Bombay sales were included and, although Liverpool has lost much of the parity previously gained, the market position is correspondingly sounder.

SOUND INVESTMENT.

The outlook, in our opinion, is still definitely constructive. That it is folly to bear the tail end of a big crop in an axiom. There is an ample supply of cotton but the price level is about four cents lower than that of a year ago. The basis of cotton relative to contracts remains very firm. Although, there has been Southern selling on advances and a fairly considerable liquidation of March contracts the market has at no time been embarrassed by the supply of contracts and the Trade, particularly outside America, has appeared to welcome recessions for purchases. The current crop in America seems to us to be a sound investment, both for cotton and outside interests and offers possibilities potentially more profitable than most of the security markets of the world.

NO CREDIT TO COTTON-GROWERS.

As for new crop prospects we have, by this week's mail from two quite independent and widely separated sources in America, received a note of warning to the effect that financial conditions in the cotton States are such that there is "almost no credit available for cotton raising." Recent legislation will, no doubt, have tended to ease such a position, but both our correspondents look upon a 15 per cent. reduction in acreage as a conservative estimate although one of them points out that the acreage has already been reduced from 48 millions to about 41 millions last year, and it is unlikely that it can be reduced under 35 millions. It is, meanwhile, all to the good if the market discounts a reduction of only 10 per cent.

TARIFF BARRIERS.

The most important factor of all is, however, the index of world trade. With tariff barriers growing higher it is difficult to be a convinced and convincing optimist, but, without any very obvious evidence in support of our faith, we still think that the collective intelligence of humanity should eventually be equal to the problem which confronts it.

Whether purchases are made in Liverpool or New York is a matter for the personal decision of individual operators, but we would point out that, while a slow appreciation of Sterling is now almost universally anticipated, the absence of premiums for distants in Liverpool largely discounts such a movement and meanwhile, at present parities, there is very much less cotton against contracts in that market than there is against those in America.

TAIL OF A SHORT CROP.

Regarding the outlook in India, if it is unwise to bear the tail end of a large American crop it is, presumably, equally unwise to bull the tail end of a short Indian crop. Furthermore, if the position is such that the market has been raised largely by the shortage in Oomras which are now beginning to have that "tail end" feeling about them and that section of the Indian crop which is not small is beginning to move, it seems to us that it is particularly unwise to attempt to view the constructive side with confidence. It will be another month or so before the Southern, Broach and Dhollera crops are all moving in volume but when they do move, we anticipate no shortage of cotton for domestic requirements in India.

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HOUSING SOCIETIES' CONFERENCE

Mr. Mavji Govindji To Preside

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute writes:—

The Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute have decided to hold the Housing Societies' Conference on Sunday (20th inst.) at 3 P. M. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, Bombay. Sheth Mavji Govindji has kindly consented to preside.

The Housing Societies in the city and suburbs are passing at present through a very critical stage of their life as many difficulties have to be faced in their work. The Central Board, therefore, prepared a questionnaire and supplied a copy of the same to all Housing Societies in Bombay and Suburbs. Suggestions have been received from some societies in response to our call for the same. The following are some of the difficulties: (i) Heavy cost of buildings, (ii) High rate of interest on the Government loans, (iii) Want of permanent tenancy on account of higher comparative rents.

This Conference will consider all these points besides any others, if suggested, and will give a proper lead to the persons who are interested in the Co-operative Housing. All Housing Societies are, therefore, requested to send five delegates each to attend the conference, with their suggestions in advance to the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay, on or before the 10th March 1932.

MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE

Mrs. S. R. Das To Be Examined?

MEERUT, Feb. 29.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case the evidence of Dewan Chamanlal who was chiefly called as witness on behalf of accused Ghosh was heard to-day.

Four more witnesses remain before arguments begin. They are Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. Sadanand and Mrs. S. R. Das.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has been named as a defence witness but owing to the uncertainty of his early return to India and the impracticability of serving a summons on him the Court decided not to have him as a witness.

Accused Banerjee has applied for taking the evidence of Mrs. S. R. Das on commission. Orders have been reserved.—A. P.

ANITA PAGE DISCUSSES

(Continued from previous page)

them both well. Film work holds first and undisputed place in my mind. My painting is merely a pleasant recreation—a hobby. And besides, I am too busy on the screen to devote enough time to art other than in a secondary way."

"You know, interviewers always like to get news about marriages, engagements and such intimacies of the stars," I said.

Anita burst out laughing. "Well," she said, "while we are on the subject of serving two masters, you know I don't really think a girl should continue with her career after she is married and what is more important, I really don't think artists should marry artists.

MUST BE THOROUGH.

"But seriously, I'm very thankful to be in the film business. The screen has taught me a lot. But the greatest thing I have learned from my experience as a film player is the necessity for thoroughness. When I used to see the stars on the screen, I would marvel at how easily they did everything. After I had been in the studios a while, I found that to attain such a state requires long, hard, patient study). Acting is a very detailed art, and I found that I had to choose between a lot of parties and good times, or really getting down to the business of hard work.

"Of course, I would like to be a star someday. Who wouldn't? But I don't want that to come for a long time, at least not until I have had a chance to study a great deal more."

SPIRIT CALL-BELL

A Wonderful Invention

Mr. V. D. Rishi writes:—

The students of Metapsychs will be interested to know that a model of the above instrument has been prepared and is open for inspection in the rooms of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Bombay. The apparatus was conceived by the late Henri Vandermeulen who died in 1929 at the age of 15 and its construction was realized by his father according to special specifications furnished by the inventor and communicated from the other world by means of the Ouija.

In the actual state of things the principal aim of the apparatus consists in announcing to persons engrossed in occupation that an entity wishes to communicate with them. To that effect the entity actions, the "Call-Bell" and, if the person called possesses the faculty of being able to take down the message by means of the Ouija or automatic writing, such can be received.

Urban Banks' Conference

The Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute request all Urban Banks in the City and Suburbs, who have not yet supplied the necessary information and the names of delegates for the Urban Banks' Conference to be held on Sunday the 6th March 1932, to furnish the same at an early date.

The meeting of the Central Board of this Institute will be held on the 4th March 1932 to consider the suggestions so far received in this behalf and it is hoped that the information called for will reach the office of the Institute on or before the 4th March 1932 when all delegates are requested to be present with their suggestions.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m.:—Classical and Light Music by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatkar (Sarangi).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union and a Social will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Ouward P & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation a public lecture will be given by Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta of Bhavnagar to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaupatty, the subject of his lecture being "Mystery of Death" in Gujrati. Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

PATEL VOLLEY-BALL TOURNAMENT:—The final match of the A. M. Patel Volley-Ball Tournament will be played to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Willingdon Memorial playground, Ripon Road, Souter Street. Mr. Fazul G. Khiraz will preside.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. E. Bennett on "Details of Construction of Shed No. 16. Alexandra Dock" at Bharoocha Architectural Library today (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when the President Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga will occupy the chair.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Telegraph communication with Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf totally interrupted. Telegrams will be accepted at the sender's risk. Restoration of the telegraph service may be expected at any time.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 9th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Akbar" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 5th instant.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 2nd March 1932

A Press communique states:—Wednesday, the 2nd March 1932, tenders for £10,705,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d were received and allotted approximately 9 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th March 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

JAILED FOR A MONTH

Outraging Girl's Modesty

One month's regorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default six weeks further imprisonment was the sentence awarded to Sarangdhar Balkhrishna by Mr. L. P. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on Tuesday. Sarangdhar was one of the two accused who were arrested on February 23 last for outraging the modesty of a young Saraswat girl. He was found guilty by the Magistrate under Section 354 I.P.C.

LATE MR. MALLANDAINE

Bombay Police Court's Tributes

The Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as well as other Police Courts in Bombay remained closed, after transacting urgent business, on Wednesday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. L. R. Mallandaine, Registrar of Presidency Magistrates Courts.

Mr. Mallandaine, who had been operated upon for abdominal trouble and was under treatment in the St. Elizabeth's Home, Bombay, passed away at 2 a.m. on Wednesday. He was born in August 1835 and was appointed to non-gazetted posts, in the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1903. He was appointed a Presidency Magistrate and Registrar of the Presidency Magistrates Courts in 1926.

MR. DASTUR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate made a feeling reference to the sad and untimely death of Mr. Mallandaine and said that this Court in particular had lost a valuable and efficient Officer. He owed a deep debt to the deceased for the valuable help he gave particularly in times of tumult and disorder that prevailed in the City during the last one and a half years or so. His heart went out in sympathy to the aged father of the deceased who was now in England and to other members of his family.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. P. Godinho on behalf of the Bar also gave expression to their feelings of sorrow and paid tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Mallandaine.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, the following fixtures for the First Round for the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament have been fixed. The time is 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily and the matches will be played on the ground of Western India Football Association at the Cooperage:—

To-day (Thursday) Israelite H. School vs. Anjuman-Islam H. School.

Friday (Mar. 4):—Christ Church H. School vs. St. Xavier.

Saturday (Mar. 5):—St. Sebastian vs. St. Mary's.

Monday (Mar. 7):—Antonio De Silva vs. Antonio De Souza.

Kashmir Maharaja As Guest Of The Viceroy

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The Maharaja of Kashmir has arrived to stay at the Viceroy's House.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day.—A.P.

TWO HUNTERS TO HANG

Found Guilty Of Murder

TRANSPORATION SENTENCE ENHANCED ON APPEAL

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield enhanced the sentence of transportation for life to that of death on Wednesday in the case in which Bankya Bardya and Lahanu Krishna, two hunters, were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, on a charge of murder of Kannath Gosavi.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that on November 26, 1930, the day of murder, at about 4 p.m. the deceased had taken bread for his brother and returned in evening to his field. Three cowboys informed him on return that when they were grazing cattle in the wasteland near the deceased's field, they saw the accused sitting on the hillock with two bullocks. While returning home after sunset, the boys, on counting their animals, found one goat and a sheep missing. When they went up to enquire, the accused, who were tying bundles of flesh, asked them to partake of kenison, but the latter getting nervous, ran away chasing their cattle before them.

On hearing what had happened the deceased along with the boys went to the accused. After an exchange of words, the accused took the deceased to a place, one mile distant, to assure him of the contents. As it was past sunset the boys returned to their respective houses, while the accused and the deceased went to that place. As the deceased did not return home for his supper, his brother became anxious and went in search calling him by name. There being no response, he informed the Police Patil.

BLOOD STAINS.

The following day the police noticed some blood stains on the ground and a half-cut sheep lying at some distance. They removed the stones of the embankments and found therein the deceased's corpse with his head completely severed from the trunk and tied on the chest. The accused were subsequently traced and arrested.

The accused denied the charges and pleaded innocence.

The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the opinion of the assessors, found the accused 'guilty' of murder on circumstantial evidence and sentenced them to transportation for life.

The Crown preferred an appeal for enhancement. The accused also appealed.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal and enhancing the sentence, held that the present accused were 'guilty' of murder and therefore passed a capital sentence on both the accused.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, March 2.

Previous Closing	3.48 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 1/2
Difference	—1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 2.

Previous Closing	3.48 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.48 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 3/8
Difference	Nil.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 2.

Previous Closing Rate	6.96
To-day's Opening Rate	6.97
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.15
Difference	+.19

Broach expectations Rs. 230-0-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, March 2

Previous Closing Rate	5.42
To-day's Opening Rate	5.43
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.42
Difference	Unchanged.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 2.

Silver Ready	19 1/2
Difference	—4 As.
Silver Forward	19 11/16
Difference	—4 As.

Market:—China selling.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, March 2.

Silver Magh	58	4 0
Silver Fagan	58	6 0
Gold Magh	29	1 0
Gold Fagan	29	2 0

DR. ARTHUR ROY'S TRIAL

Defence Counsel On Accused's Antecedents

Address to the Jury occupied the whole day on Wednesday in the case in which Dr. A. R. S. Roy stands charged with forgery, and attempt to cheat before Mr. Justice Wadia at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Counsel for the Crown explained the charges to the Jury and narrated the incidents that had taken place while the accused tried to secure a loan of Rs. 10,850 on the strength of a life insurance policy, that had already lapsed, and on which some alterations were effected purporting to be endorsed by the manager of the company. He linked up the detached parts of the substantial evidence which was corroborated in material particulars.

Counsel for the defence requested the Jury to take into consideration the antecedents of the accused and the high position occupied by him throughout his life and to weigh whether such a respectable man would intentionally commit such a "fraud", and still willingly consent to all the investigations and protracted discussions for raising a loan without any fear of detection.

Mr. Jhabwala had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

Allegations Of Fraud And Cheating Denied

EARLIER:

The statement of Dr. Arthur R. S. Roy, was recorded on Tuesday, after the case for the Crown was concluded with the evidence of the handwriting expert, in the case in which the accused stands charged with forgery in respect of a valuable security using a forged document as genuine, and alleged attempt to cheat a financier to the extent of Rs. 10,850 before Mr. Justice Wadia and a jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Desai, a partner in Messrs. Amin and Desai, solicitors to the financier, deposed that as the accused wanted money urgently, witness went to the insurance company on August 26, last to complete the transaction immediately, but witness learnt from the manager that the signatures on the documents were not genuine, and therefore he told the accused that witness would not be able to complete the transaction.

HANDWRITING EXPERT.

Prof. S. J. Shah, the handwriting expert, the last witness in the case, stated that the signatures, on the documents shown to him, were in the handwriting of one man. The general proposition was that no true signatures of any man must be alike in every respect, and therefore the science was not infallible. Applying all the four accepted tests, witness was of opinion that the signatures were similar inspite of certain variations.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused, in the course of his 14 sheets typed statement, after touching the most important events in his life, narrated the incidents that had taken place during the months of May and September 1931, while trying to secure a loan from a financier on the security of a life insurance policy for Rs. 15,000. He stated how he got impatient due to delay caused by endless discussions in completing the transaction. He alleged that a broker and a sub-inspector, on two different occasions threatened him with arrest if he did not pay a certain amount of money to them. The accused in conclusion said that he was a respectable gentleman, and being completely innocent prayed for justice.

Accused stated that he was born in 1870 and not in 1880 as alleged by the prosecution. His father was a barrister and had become a Christian. He went to England in 1894 for further studies. He was B.A. of the London University and a Ph.D. of Berlin.

On the request of his insurance broker, after several half-yearly premium were paid, he (accused) remitted a sum of about 2,700 dollars from America to the broker to cover the balance of the premiums due in a lump sum. Before he returned to India in 1916, he had been all over the Far East. He was informed by his broker that necessary corrections had been carried out as regards his age and maturity in the books of the company. Subsequently by a will, he had settled the policy on his wife, who was running a business magazine. To push the sale of 'Indian Business' of which he was the editor, he wanted a loan and so he approached a financier through one Vithaldas, who secured for him the alterations in the policy and two letters regarding the full payment of the premiums. He was promised Rs. 10,850, but before the documents registered, enquiries showed that the signatures were not genuine, and he was subsequently arrested on the complaint of the assistant Secretary of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.

"HUMILIATING TO GIVE UNDERTAKING"

Bombay Advocate Disobeys Police Order And Courts Imprisonment

Mr. M. K. Mehta, advocate of the Bombay High Court who was charged under section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner by leaving the city without the permission of the Police Commissioner was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on Wednesday. The accused was placed in "B" class by the Magistrate.

POLICE CHIEF'S POWERS.

Mr. Velkar the police prosecutor replied on Tuesday to the legal points raised in the course of the trial earlier. He said that the Police Commissioner had a right under the General Police Act that (Section 21) to amend or modify any order of the Executive.

The Magistrate observed that when the Police Act was passed there were no Ordinances and besides the Ordinances were not Acts passed by the Legislatures.

The police prosecutor replied that the accused had sufficient time to inform the Police Commissioner that he wanted to go to Thana for appearing in a case and if he had done so he would have got the required permission but evidently he did not want to do so.

Magistrate:—I do not want to hear anything further. The accused had committed a technical offence and I can convict him for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner.

WILL HE APOLOGISE?

Addressing the accused the Magistrate said that even now he would give a chance to the accused to go free if he apologised to the Police Commissioner and the Court for disobeying the order.

Accused:—Thank you for your suggestion Sir, but I am sorry I am not prepared to do so in the present case.

Mr. Velkar:—I would be satisfied if he gave an undertaking not to participate in Congress activities.

At this stage the accused suggested that he wanted time to consult his legal advisers and Mr Velkar not objecting the case was postponed to Wednesday.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Mehta made the following statement in the Court:—

"HUMILIATING."

"I am much obliged to Your Worship for giving me an opportunity of considering the suggestion (of giving an undertaking). I am also thankful to the Police Prosecutor for the sporting manner in which he made the suggestion. Without being perverse or obstinate and fully conscious that I have hetherto not taken part in any unlawful activity I respectfully beg to say, with extreme regret, that I consider it humiliating to give the undertaking asked for. It may be a folly Sir, but being sensitive I feel the humiliation. In the words of Bacon I say:

"Men must pursue things which are just in the present and leave the future to the Divine Providence."

The Magistrate held the accused guilty and passed the above mentioned sentence.

MEDICINE MARKET REOPENS

Merchants Decide Not To Deal In Foreign Drugs

The Drugs and Medicine Market (Dava Bazar), Princess Street which had been observing hartal for some days past, re-opened on Wednesday. There was no picketing of the shops by volunteers. It is understood that the merchants have decided to open their shops for only three days in a week and also not to deal in foreign drugs.

Release Mahatma And Repeal Ordinances

RESOLUTION TABLED BY CITY FATHER

Mr. P.G. Sahasrabudhe, a retiring member of the Bombay Corporation, has given notice of a resolution urging the House to submit a representation to the Government expressing the Corporation's grave concern at the unprecedented repression initiated by the Government and pressing upon them the necessity for an immediate withdrawal of the Ordinances and the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

As the motion is on the supplementary list, it is not known whether the House will reach it today. But even if it reaches the motion will be ruled out of order in view of the Advocate General's opinion that a local body cannot discuss motions of political nature.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai has given notice of another motion to the effect that no liquor and toddy should be permitted at dinners to be given in the Corporation Hall or any Municipal building.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

About 2,500 guests were present at the Garden Party which the Governor and Lady Sykes gave on Wednesday at the Government House, Malabar Hill. Among those present were their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Idar, Chhota Udepur and Jamkhandi, Executive Councillors, Ministers, President and members of the Legislative Council, High Court Judges, officials of Secretariat and prominent citizens.

As usual large number of nurses were also invited from different hospitals. The guests shook hands with the host and hostess and retired to the shamianas, and the Durbar Hall where refreshment was served.

After the presentation of guests, the Governor and Lady Sykes mixed freely among them and talked with them till the function was over.

NINE-MONTHS-OLD BABY KIDNAPPED

Col. Lindbergh's Son

LONDON, March 1.

New York.—The famous airman, Col. Lindbergh's nine-months-old baby-son, has been kidnapped. "Nobody has any time to talk," is the only reply to enquiries at Col. Lindbergh's home, as regards the kidnapping news of which is contained in a police broadcast, which merely states that the baby, dressed in a sleeping-suit, was kidnapped between 7-30 and 8 p.m.—Reuter's Special.

BIG RANSOM DEMANDED FOR AVIATOR'S BABY.

LONDON, March 2.

New York.—It is understood that 50,000 Dollars has been demanded of Col. Lindbergh for the return of his kidnapped baby.—Reuter.

COMMERCE MEMBERSHIP

Will It Go To Sir F. Noyce Or Sir J. Bhore?

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

Reference to this mornings press report that Sir Frank Noyce, Education Secretary is likely to succeed Sir George Rainy as Commerce Member, lobby talks indicate that the Commerce Membership will go to Sir Joseph Bhore and that Sir Frank Noyce will be elevated to Executive Councillorship but to take charge of industries and Labour Department.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

NEWCASTLE'S LARGE BAG.
(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 2.

Following are the results of the Football matches played in the First Division of the League today:—

Chelsea 2, Sunderland 2; Bolton 1, Arsenal 0; West Ham 1, Manchester City 1; Huddersfield 2, Sheffield United 2; Liverpool 4, West Bromwich 1; Newcastle 5, Blackburn 3.—Reuter.

MALTESE CONSTITUTION TO BE RESTORED.

LONDON, March 2.

The British Government has decided to restore the constitution of Malta which was suspended following the quarrel between the Malta Government under the Premiership of Lord Strickland and the Roman Catholic Clergy in which the Vatican participated.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 2.

Berlin.—The Beer Boycott has been called off pending the conclusion of negotiations with Government regarding the abolition of the Beer Tax.—Reuter.

PATHE CINEMA. TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
ADVENTURE! LOVE! ROMANCE!
HILARIOUS COMEDY!
BEAUTIFUL SONG!
Samuel Goldwyn presents "ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT"

EVELYN LAYE
JOHN BOLES
& LEON ERROL
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
The Greatest Combination of Popular Stars Ever Screened
IT'S A GRAND SHOW
Book now at S. ROSE & CO. or Theatre.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

COMMENCING SATURDAY 12TH MARCH
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
CITY LIGHTS
BOOKING HAS NOW STARTED AT S. ROSE & CO. AND AT
PATHE CINEMA

THE GREAT LINER
TRANSATLANTIC
IS ARRIVING WITH
LOIS MORAN
GRETA NISSEN
EDMUND LOWE
JEAN HERSHOLT
A VOYAGE BOMBAY WILL EVER REMEMBER.
Look out for the date at
THE RIALTO

YOU DON'T WANT TO BE LEFT OUT
Join the Party of Discriminating film Fans who have booked their seats for the Great Sensational Opening.
NEXT SATURDAY
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
OF THE SENSATIONAL METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER SUPER
A FREE SOUL
A FREE SOUL
WITH THE SCINTILLATING
NORMA SHEARER
AS A FREE WOMAN WITH A FREE SOUL
Included in the Great Cast is the Star who won the
MOTION PICTURE ACADEMY AWARD FOR HIS PERFORMANCE IN THIS PICTURE
LIONEL BARRYMORE
PLANS OPEN
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

LAST TWO DAYS LEFT
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30. & 10 P.M.
A THRILLING EPIC OF THE SEA REPLETE WITH ROMANCE & THRILLS.
SHIPMATES
M.G.M.'s Super With
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
DOROTHY JORDAN
CLIFF EDWARDS
Also the opening of
The Sukkur Barrage
Included in Movietone News
AND
A DOGVILLE COMEDY
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
For Schools At Reduced Prices.
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER FILMED!
EAST of BORNEO
EAST of BORNEO
MORE ANIMALS THAN NOAH'S ARK!
SEE
A WHITE WOMAN'S TREK OF
9,000 MILES
FOR THE MAN SHE LOVED!

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1932.

SHATTERED HOPES

Efforts were being made at Shanghai, on Monday, the British Minister taking the initiative, to patch up some sort of truce between Japan and China. That it cannot be real peace is indicated in the attitude of the Japanese Military Command which remains as truculent as before. "Nothing is more unlikely," says a later message, "than the cessation of hostilities." The cables hummed with talks of peace for a day and a half and the interval was utilised by the Japanese troops in making repeated attacks on the strongly fortified Chinese positions at Chapei. While the "peace" talks continued, a peremptory demand was made by the Japanese Commander that, unless the movements of Chinese troops along the Shanghai-Hangchow and Shanghai-Nanking railways ceased, Japanese forces would proceed to bomb and destroy the railway lines connecting Shanghai with the two most important centres, Soochow and Kashing, which still remain in the possession of the Chinese and which can serve them as convenient bases for war operations. The Japanese line of communication with Shanghai is to remain undisturbed. Japan refuses to withdraw her troops even beyond the twenty kilometres zone, which action would free the foreign settlements from the danger of attack. But China must eat humble pie and resort to a course of action which will mean that she has already accepted defeat.

JAPAN STUBBORN.

But a good deal of international pressure is evidently being exercised at Tokyo and the latest move of the Japanese Government is to agree to a Committee of Japanese, Chinese and neutral observers to supervise the withdrawal of troops on each side. It is also willing to agree to the holding of a conference, on which all interested Foreign Powers will serve, "to arrange the policing of the evacuated zone". The Conference will discuss the "future status" of Shanghai. That seems to be the principal object for which it is to be held. On the vital point of withdrawal of her forces, Japan is, however, adamant. The Tokyo Government is not prepared to agree to a mutual, simultaneous withdrawal of troops and this stubborn refusal "shatters all hope of peaceful settlement."

GENEVA HELPLESS.

The question at issue thus is not merely the future status of Shanghai but the cessation of armed conflict, to be followed by Japan's willingness to refer the Sino-Japanese quarrel to international arbitration either at Geneva or at any other convenient centre. China has always stood for such a solution of the conflict. Her attitude commends itself to the other members of the Geneva League, but that body is helpless before bellicose Japan. At Geneva M. Paul Boncour, the President of the League Council, proposes "with the approval of all the Powers including the United States" the immediate creation of a Conference at Shanghai to arrange cessation of hostilities. Japan consents—but her forces open a general offensive along the whole of their line and advance along the Kiangwan front, which they capture, after a determined and heroic Chinese resistance.

MERELY A SMOKE-SCREEN.

Is it any wonder that the Chinese are inclined to regard the Japanese approaches to a truce as merely a "smoke-screen" to fill in time pending the arrival of more reinforcements from Tokyo? The Japanese Diet readily agreed, only a few days ago, to vote a very large sum for the prosecution of the offensive against China. Japanese diplomacy hopes to hoodwink the Foreign Powers by this temporary willingness to listen to counsels of reason. The moment the field of armed hostility is deflected suitably away from Shanghai, the Japanese expectation is that the Powers' enthusiasm for the cessation of this huge carnage will be on the wane. In the cause of humanity it is the urgent duty of the Powers to compel Japan to agree to a real truce and to accept a solution of the conflict through international arbitration.

WILL THEY UNITE.

The Powers' gross neglect of their international duty, their "truckling to Japanese militarism a few months ago," as the "New Statesman's" remarks in mail week, has made the League appear ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world. The journal rightly observes: "If the Powers wish to show that they mean anything by their pledges, if they wish at all to reinstate the League as a world-force, they must insist that Japan not only ceases acts of aggression in Shanghai and Nanking, but that she also gives up the territory she has stolen in Manchuria". Are the Powers ready to take such effective action? Their conduct so far has not been such as to indicate that they mean to muster up sufficient courage—and unite to teach Japan a lesson.

No Lathis There

The present Bombay Legislative Council admirably suits the Government. The Council is not unaware of its relative position, but its members stick to their seats nevertheless, if only because they can talk politics in the Council Chamber without the risk of being dispersed with lathis. The right to talk and even to criticise they use well enough and carefully enough. The Government do not mind because, while the criticism keeps up the fiction that the Legislature vigilantly safeguards the people's rights, it does not go too far, and rarely into the realm of action. The Councillors hurl many epithets at the Finance Bill, but finally let it pass the first reading. Many cut motions on Budget proposals are moved and discussed warmly, but in the end, are either lost or withdrawn with as much grace as is possible in the circumstances.

A typical case is offered by the criticism of the Industries Department. When a demand was made for nearly four lakhs under the head: "Industries," Rao Saheb P.D. Kulkarni moved a cut of Rs. 100 to raise a general discussion on the question of technical schools. But the discussion was futile and the motion was finally withdrawn. Then came Rao Bahadur B.R. Naik with another cut motion and quite a lot of vague criticism of Government's neglect of cottage industries. This is an ancient grievance, nearly as old as British rule in India. Most Legislative Councillors have been content with asking Government to do the needful in reviving the industries, but have failed to do their own duty regarding the best of such industries like hand-spinning and hand-weaving. The Industries Department is a mere make-believe and the Council itself is not earnest about mending or ending it. Mr. Naik quietly withdrew his motion after much rambling discussion by various members on the Department and on cottage industries in general. Truth to tell, so long as the system of Government is what it is, it cannot be expected to do much for indigenous industries, large scale or small scale. But the people can do a great deal outside the Councils if they practise Swadeshi intensively. For the Khaddar industry alone there are infinite possibilities, if only the people are earnest about the industry.

THE CLAIMS OF CULTURE.

The persistence with which vested interests, here and abroad, have conspired to defeat almost every legitimate claim for the advancement of Indian Art has been sought to be explained away. It is at once futile and impossible to do so. For, facts and the sequence of dates and events have framed an indictment which leaves no loophole for escape. The fact that the Schools of Art in India have been adopting "opportunist methods" that they are drifting without definite objectives cannot be disputed. And, the Government of India in a Note published in 1925, admitted that there was in India "no provision for the advanced graduate teaching which plays such an important part in Europe." Neither the Government of India nor the Provincial Governments have, to this day, shown any sign of conscientious concern for the conditions of Art in India which they, presumably, deplore. Every time the opportunity for doing something concrete and practical for the advancement of Indian Art has offered itself it has been missed.

True, the pittance that the Indian Art students obtained for the little decorative work they did at New Delhi seemed for some time to be a very modest beginning of a rational policy and healthy principles. But those who expected the beginning to grow with the years were soon and very effectively disillusioned. They were told that all ideas about the practical advancement of Indian Art were to be postponed to an undefined date. For, the Government of India had not found the remedy for their chronic "financial stringency." There was thus left ample scope and more than ample time for those academic distractions about the right and authentic "technique," "school and style" that have brought in their wake the stagnating morbidity fatal to Indian Art. The opportunity was seized with ill-disguised avidity by all those who thought much about their diffused "ideals" of Indian Art and next to nothing about the daily practical problems of education and employment of Indian Artists. In the meantime, Sir Atul Chatterji and Sir Bhupendra Mittra, along with Sir William Rothenstein, got busy with a scheme for decorating India House which no one in India wanted. No question of "financial stringency" obstructed the path of Sir Bhupendra when he sanctioned the scheme. While he was busy promising postponement to the proposals for the encouragement of Indian Artists in India, he was busy also and almost at the identical moment promising full support to the scheme which emanated from Sir Atul and Sir William Rothenstein.

All these episodes are specifically on record for all those who would care to read their instructive history. They are well-known to the readers of the "Chronicle." We refer to them briefly again for the express purpose of clearing the air of foggy and sentimental abstractions. The facts are there, clear and incontrovertible. All efforts for systematic Art education and employment, which alone could stabilise it, have been time and again defeated by Government, not by the people. We have cited the historic episode. No Provincial Government has yet manifested the keen interest in enduring Art education that the Government of Bombay at one time did begin to manifest. The results are equally manifest. No Provincial Government has so suddenly and so callously been guilty of allowing such a set-back as the Government of Bombay, has achieved during the last seven years or so. And, if to-day the Bombay School of Art has achieved any artistic prestige, if it possesses the largest number of students in the schools of Art in India, if to-day its past students are attaining one after another some of the highest distinctions in Europe, if it can to-day boast of the most representative and co-ordinated tuition in Art, it is due solely to the encouragement, sympathy and active support of people in India and of the courageous and true non-Indian friends of Indian Art here and abroad, not to the Government of Bombay.

The charge against the Government of Bombay is crystal clear and specific. We ask in all earnestness, for enlightenment. If the Government of Bombay is interested in the fruitful Art education of the students in this Presidency, why has it hitherto failed to push further to some point of practical advantage "The Prize of Delhi" Scheme, which it once supported, which three successive Governors have supported and which the people have supported?

SOVIET'S COLLECTIVE FARMS

Record Of Phenomenal Progress

(By A. Aziz Azad)

II.*

It will be interesting to compare the result of the Socialistic reconstruction of agriculture in Soviet Russia with conditions obtaining there before the war. In 1916 21,000,000 peasant families or 119,000,000 persons cultivated 89,600,000 hectars of land or 0.75 hectar per person while in 1931 59,000,000 persons were brought together in 213,000 collective farms (June 1931) and cultivated 90,000,000 hectars of land or 1.4 hectars per person.

THE OLD WAY.

It must be borne in mind that, before the revolution half the number of the Russian peasants possessed only one fourth of the entire cultivated land while the remaining three fourth belonged to Kulaks and landlords making less than one-fifth of the number of peasants.

AND EFFECTS OF RADICAL CHANGE.

It is only due to the growth of the socialized cultivation that the area of cultivated land in the Soviet has been increased by 18,000,000 hectars during 1930-31, while the increase in the cultivated land for ten years of pre-revolution was equal only to 15,000,000 hectars. The success of the collectivization movement was the main factor in solving the grain problem of the U. S. S. R. This can be seen from the fact that collective farms gave to Government 460,000,000 puds of grain in 1930 which is three and a half time more the quantity given to Government by the Kulaks (well-to-do peasants) during the recovery period 1926-27, and 1.6 times more than all the marketable production of the landlords of Russia before the revolution, making in all 280,000,000 puds.

ORBIT OF PROGRESS WIDENED.

It is to be added that collectivization gave an impulse to the growth of not only grain but also of technical produce. This can easily be seen from the comparison of crop between 1913 and 1931: wheat; 32,000,000 and 37,200,000 hectars; sugar beets, 620,000 and 1,500,000 hectars; cotton; 700,000 and 2,500,000 hectars; flax 1,400,000 and 3,000,000 hectars; oil seeds 1,400,000 and 4,500,000 hectars; hemp 660,000 and 800,000 hectars respectively for the years 1913 and 1931.

INCREASED USE OF MACHINERY.

Considerable increase in the grain produce and speedy progress of technical produce is largely due to the introduction of machinery in agriculture. Before the world war Russia's expenditure on agricultural machinery was 120,000,000 roubles annually. Agriculture during 1928-29 was provided with machinery and implements worth 240,000,000 roubles. The supply for agricultural development during 1929-30 was 400,000,000 and during 1931 800,000,000 roubles.

"TRACTORISING."

Special attention is paid by the Government in tractorising agriculture. During 1929 on Soviet fields there were 42,000 tractors. The number increased in 1930 to 73,500 tractors while in 1931 there were 150,000 tractors with 2,057,000 H. P.

LARGE SCALE CATTLE BREEDING

The organisation of large scale cattle breeding farms which began in 1930 is progressing in leaps and bounds. There are 957 cattle breeding farms in which there were towards the end of 1931 horned cattles 2,102,400; 4,277,800 sheep and 743,200 pigs.

SUCCESS OF SOCIALIZATION.

Along with the development of the State cattle breeding farms the collective cattle breeding farms are also rapidly being developed. The Socialized section has already begun to play an important part both in the supplying of industry with raw materials, like wool, hide, etc. and also supplying population with milk and meat products of which there is very acute shortage at present in Soviet Russia.

*The first article appeared on the 1st instant.

Notes of the Day

That Suppressed Cable.

In the questions and answers in the House of Commons regarding the suppression of Mira Ben's cable to Mr. Thomas Williams both Mr. Williams and Mr. Lansbury seemed more interested in the privileges of Members of Parliament than in the absolute or impersonal injustice of the suppression. The most important issue was, whether the cable was such as deserved to be suppressed either under the Ordinances or the normal law. Sir Samuel Hoare argued that it was suppressed on account of its propagandist character. But surely a thing, otherwise unobjectionable, does not become objectionable merely because it has some propagandist value. For instance, the detention of Mahatma Gandhi for an indefinite period without even a semblance of trial may be held to have considerable propagandist value to the whole world. But would that be a justification for suppressing cables about his detention? Mr. Lansbury said that he could publish the cable in question at any moment. But why does he not actually publish it and let the British public judge for themselves whether it constituted propaganda of a kind to which Government could legitimately object.

Rival Flags

Reuter's cable has been allowed to be published in India that on 1st March, said to be Wales' National Day, reporting that some ardent Welsh Nationalist hauled down the Union Jack from Carnarvon Castle, tore it to ribbons in the square, and hoisted in its place the Welsh Flag, the Red Dragon. It is not yet known if the incident was regarded by the local authorities as part of an organised movement to defy Law and Order and was followed by any arrests and convictions. We are curious to know if the Welsh Local Bodies are allowed to hoist their National Flag over their offices.

Hustling Burma.

In his address to the Burma Legislative Council before proroguing it Sir Charles Innes announced His Majesty's "provisional time-table" of Reforms, according to which the separation of Burma is not possible before April 1934 even if it is demanded by the Burmans. The issue of separation cannot stand by itself but must turn on the nature of the new reforms for Burma. Few Burmans, if any, want separation at any cost. If so, why does Sir Charles insist that the issue of separation should be decided by a general election before October or November next, when according to the official time-table the nature of the new Reforms cannot be finally decided before the summer of 1933?

Bias in Favour of Separation.

Sir Charles, who professed to weigh the pros and cons of separation betrayed his bias clearly enough in favour of immediate separation. He stressed the "very strong" argument in favour of an early election to decide this question, that since Burma either desired separation or not, the sooner the decision was reached the better. But how can the decision be reached before the people of Burma or of India know the definite nature, powers and responsibilities of the Federation and of the federating units? Burma should beware of being isolated, only to be made safer for non-Burman exploitation.

Down with Child Marriages.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad was but partially right in his remark in the Council of State that the Sarda Act had been practically a dead letter since its passage. But the proper remedy is for the Government to enforce the Act more strictly and not, as the Raja wrongly suggested, for them to repeal the Act. Instead of trouncing the suggestion Mr. Emerson feebly replied to it saying that he doubted whether there was any precedent for the Government of India taking the initiative in repealing a measure which a large section of public opinion regarded as of importance in social reform. The reply creates the suspicion that if the initiative were taken by any non-official in the Legislature, Government might not oppose it. Till the Government becomes duly responsive to the will and the interests of the people the best thing for social reformers is to do everything possible to see that the Sarda Act is rigorously enforced and also to build up a strong public opinion against child marriages and those who support or even tolerate them.

CLASSIFICATION SCANDAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You must have been aware by this time that Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Gunvantlal Kapadia, Attorney-at-Law, have both been classified as "C" class prisoners and removed to Visapur Jail. This will come as an astounding piece of news to the public.

If men of high social status in life and education are not to be given either "A" or "B" Class, you will agree with me in suggesting that the earlier the farce of classification is abolished the better for the public as well as the prisoners.

If the Government seriously think of retaining whatever little faith the public may have got in the assurances held out to the public by his Excellency the Governor and lesser officials, they must see to it that the discretion vested in the Magistracy and the Police of classifying prisoners is not abused in this regrettable manner.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIGNANT."

Misunderstood

We have received a communication from Major A.D.S. Greval's Solicitors stating that the paragraph relating to a letter received from him for publication under "Answers to Correspondents"—an item in the column under the caption "Tipsy Cake"—is defamatory and impugns his moral character. We have no hesitation in asserting that we have never had the slightest intention to defame Mr. Greval or to impugn his moral character in any way at all. We regret that he should have misunderstood remarks which were made in a jocular vein in a column of humorous notes appearing daily in the "Chronicle" which are not intended to be taken seriously.

OVER 130 PERSONS CONVICTED IN CAWNPORE

Week's Toll Of Ordinance Raj

CAWNPORE, March 2.

During the week ending 1st March 135 persons were tried two were admonished and the rest were either convicted and sentenced or were released on surety and bond to be of good behaviour.

Rents and revenue are coming in more easily than before and there is said to be an improvement in the situation in villages.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

"The Government of Bombay has full powers to deal with the situation and I should very much hope to see a more marked improvement in the weeks to come than we have seen up to the present"—Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons.

A gentle hint to Sir Frederick!

* * *

"He could claim as evidence that the measures themselves had on the whole been accepted as necessary in India the fact that not a single vote of censure either in the Legislative Assembly or in any Provincial Council had been carried against Government action.—Sir S. Hoare.

—Evening paper, March 1.

"FALSE ATTACK ON CONGRESS

"C. P. Government Censured By Council."

—Evening paper, March 2.

* * *

When the Bombay Cabinet comes to be shorn of three members, it is thought that Sir Rustom Vakil will be turned adrift in preference to Mr. Kambli, because the latter can bring a following into the Government lobby. Are the Parsis going to stand for this insult? Forward the Nazis!

* * *

The Meerut Conspiracy Case nears its end. Only four more witnesses remain to be examined and as two of these are in jail, they will probably be unable to keep the date.

* * *

The speech for the prosecution is expected to last only a year or two and speeches for the defence which, it is reported, will be shorter than was at first expected, may be polished off in not more than twice that period.

* * *

The summing-up, of course, will be a lengthy business lasting well over a decade, but the Assessors, if they survive, are expected to wake up and give their verdict without a moment's delay directly they learn that the end has at last come.

* * *

Allowing for appeals on both sides to the High Court, it is still hoped that the case will come to a final end before 1950,—about the same time as the anticipated date of the inauguration of the Federal Constitution with reservations in the interest of Britain.

* * *

"SIMLA CHEAPER THAN DELHI

"Exodus To Go On."

It's a question whose pocket has first claim to consideration—the tin-gods' or the taxpayers'—and as there can be no possible sort of doubt as to the answer, the exodus from the taxpayers' pocket will continue.

* * *

"A party of students later entered the Castle, climbed the tower again and removed the Union Jack which was torn to ribbons in the square."

No, it didn't happen in India, but in gallant little Wales, where they also want to fly their own flag. They also want Home Rule, but they look like heading for Ordinance Rule.

* * *

Lord Derby is delighted with Madras. He found a fellow feeling existing between all classes. All whom he had met were perfectly friendly and he noticed no tendency to "side" anywhere.

* * *

Our only regret is that the noble Earl didn't meet a policeman with a lathi and get a really good impression of fellow-feeling and absence of "side" in Madras—even at the back!

* * *

"Famous Airman's Baby Son Kidnapped" says a headline in the Bori Bunder evening squeal. Prominence must necessarily be given to an event which excites class sympathy.

* * *

The ninth-months-old baby was wearing a sleeping suit at the time of its disappearance. Who knows, perhaps it wasn't kidnapped after all? Such a precocious infant may have put on a pair of shoes and his father's hat and gone out for a stroll. And who wants to steal an airman's baby anyway?

* * *

"King Alfonso is not a millionnaire in terms of the £ sterling. But that Royal exile has still a comfortable fortune, making him a dollar millionaire."—"Evening News," Page 6.

This authority dismissed as fantastic any suggestion that King Alfonso is a millionaire. 'He is far from being even a dollar millionaire it was remarked."—"Evening News," same date, Page 8.

That's the worst of having to depend on scissors and paste instead of your pen.

C. P. GOVT. CENSURED

Adjournment Motion Carried In Council

COMMUNIQUE ON LATHI CHARGE AND PUNITIVE POLICE AT WARDHA

Govt. Guilty Of 'Suggestio Falsi' And 'Suppressio Veri'

NAGPUR, March 1.

(Delayed in Transmission).

Mr. Kedar's adjournment motion in the C. P. Council censuring the Government for suppressing facts in the Press Communique issued on February 22, was carried by 29 votes to 23.

At the C.P. Council to-day Mr. T.J. Kedar asked leave to move the adjournment to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the serious political situation created by the policy underlying the Government's Press Communique relating to incidents in Wardha District.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

Mr. S.W. Rezvi, President, ruled the motion in order and on the requisite number of members signifying assent fixed 4 p.m. for discussion. A communique gives reasons for posting punitive police at Hinganghat stating 'inter alia' that a police party was pelted there on the 19th January and again at Wardha on the 16th February. The allegation is that the facts stated in the communique are incorrect.

The Communique regretted that the Congress movement was degenerating into violence and quoted instances at Hinganghat and Wardha where police were stoned.

ACCURACY OF GOVT. VERSION CHALLENGED.

Mr. Kedar specially referred to the incidents at Wardha and challenged the accuracy of the Government version, and said that the Congress processionists were far from violent and were neednessly set upon by the police who beat them mercilessly with lathis for a quarter of an hour injuring 125 persons. The Communique, he pointed out, made no mention of the repeated lathi charges and only said that the police were stoned and seven constables were injured. From local enquires, he had ascertained that there was pelting only after the police had penned the crowd in an area, closed all exits and made three lathi charges. Even the Sub-Divisional Magistrate took part in the beating. The Magistrate, Mr. Kedar maintained, should have given the crowd time to move off after ordering their dispersal before beginning the lathi charge. There was no tendency on the part of the Congressmen to resort to violence. Government, in the Communique, had suppressed the truth and suggested a falsehood and thus was guilty of bringing itself into contempt.

RAO BAHADUR'S SUPPORT.

Rao Bahadur K. S. Nayyudu Leader of the Democratic Party, supporting the motion said, that it was a perversion of truth to say that Congressmen were resorting to violence. His own political views were widely divergent from those of the Congress men. Nevertheless, he would say that the Congress movement at least in Wardha Town, was perfectly peaceful. The Government need not have suppressed the fact that on the 16th February, there was a lathi charge and also a number of men, who did not belong to the Congress, but were attracted by the elaborate police arrangements, were injured. A lathi charge was ordered long before the crowd showed any signs of getting violent.

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, opposing the motion said, that the communique only regretted the outbreak of violence and appealed to the public to assist the Government to maintain peace. There was nothing wrong about it. He quoted instances where in Hinganghat and Wardha public servants had been abused and beaten by Congressmen necessitating postings of punitive police at Hinganghat.

ONLY TEN INJURED!

Regarding the incidents at Wardha on the 16th of February, he would not deny that the police used force in dispersing an unruly crowd, but he would repudiate any allegation that the police were wantonly aggressive or more than the minimum force was used. His information was that only ten persons were injured by lathi and fifty slightly hurt in the process of being pushed back. Public peace was openly threatened and local authorities had to take this action. The evening before, the owner of a liquor shop which was picketed and which was the venue of the lathi charge, was criminally threatened by Congress volunteers.

The debate closed after three speeches and the House divided. Twenty-nine voted for the motion and 23 against.—A.P.

ORDINANCE NEWS IN BRIEF

Srinagar.—Three persons have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each for burning a bridge near Uri on Pishisimding.

Benares.—Three volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each or six weeks' further imprisonment, and eight volunteers were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and three others to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Four others who participated in Congress, demonstrations were arrested. Three women were arrested while picketing a foreign cloth shop.—A. P.

Srinagar.—Bashir Ahmed has been ordered by the District Magistrate to leave Kashmir territory at once.

Calcutta.—Leikh Ram, an upcountry Hindu, was arrested on Tuesday by the Howrah Railway Police on his alighting from the Delhi Express. The suspect is said to be wanted in the Delhi bomb case.

Lahore.—Eight volunteers including a Sikh and five Muslim Ahrar volunteers were arrested on Tuesday on their way to picket the shops in Commercial Buildings.

Allahabad.—Four villagers has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for organising a mock funeral of a tenant who had paid his rental dues.

Gondia.—On Sunday morning the Police arrested 7 young boys all below 10 years, while they were going for "Zenda Vandan." The boys were taken to the police staton along with a congress volunteer.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

Five students of the post-Graduate class of the Calcutta University were arrested on Tuesday morning while leading a procession in College Street in contravention of the police order.

Calcutta.—Mr. Jogesh Chandra Das Gupta Secretary, and Nirmal Chandra Mittra, Commissioner of the Howrah Municipality were arrested this morning under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. The House of Mr. Mitter was also searched.

The police raided on Monday the offices of the "Anand Bazar Patrika" a vernacular daily under Section 7 of the Press Ordinance on suspicion it is believed that Congress placards were printed there and Congress funds were collected at the place.

100 Arrests In Dholera Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, March 1

The total number of arrests in the Dholera Satyagraha Campaign comes to about 100 including 11 "dictators". In Bavla, in Dholka Taluka eight arrests have been made. The rest of the arrests have been made at Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Dholera.

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THREE LADIES JAILED AT AGRA

Boy Arrested For Hoisting Flag On Collectorate

(From A Correspondent)

AGRA, March 1.

were tried yesterday by the City Magistrate. Under Section 17-A Criminal Law Amendment Act one was sentenced for 3 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, a further imprisonment of one month. Her successor the 8th "Dictator" and another were sentenced for 2 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default 15 days more. All the three ladies are to be kept in "B" Class. The Magistrate did not allow the 3 years aged girl of one of the ladies to follow her mother.

PATHETIC SCENE IN COURT.

A policeman took away the girl from the arms of her mother. Seeing the pathetic scene of the weeping of the child, near the Bar-room, the lawyers went in a deputation to the Magistrate and requested him to allow the girl to go with her mother. He showed his inability in the face of clear orders from the Government that no child over one-and-a-half years be allowed in jail. He, however, allowed the girl to go to jail on the option of the Superintendent of Jail to keep her or not.

FLAG ON COLLECTORATE.

During the course of the trial of the ladies a boy unfurled the National Flag on the top of the Collectorate. The boy was arrested.

An editor was sentenced to-day under Section 124-A, for an article published in the "Sainik" for one year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default three months more.

R. T. C. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Considers Centralisation Of Courts

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Consultative Committee of the R. T. C. decided to-day to conclude its present sittings on Saturday next and to meet again in Simla on the 2nd of May. In the meantime individual members may find a chance for discussing various matters with the Chairmen of the other R. T. C. Committees.

The Committee considered to-day the classification of civil and criminal law including procedure and a list of provincial subjects subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature. Finally there was a prolonged discussion on the question of centralisation of High Courts, Chief Courts and Courts of Judicial Commissioners.

The Indian Statutory Commission had recommended that these Courts should be made a central subject. The question had also been considered by the Federal Structure Committee of the R. T. C. but no definite conclusions had been arrived at. There was considerable divergence of opinion in the Consultative Committee. On one side it was urged that these Courts should be removed from the arena of party politics in the provinces. On the other hand it was represented that bringing the courts directly under the Central Government would cause strong resentment in the provinces. It was finally agreed that arguments on both sides should be placed before His Majesty's Government.—A. P.

COMPANY DIRECTOR'S FINE RECOVERED

Threat Of Action Against Police

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

Khan Saheb Kaikobad, Police Inspector, recovered the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on Lalitmohan Kunariwala, Managing Director, the Young India Insurance Company now undergoing a term of imprisonment by attaching that amount from the office of the company. A protest was made on behalf of the Company stating that the amount belonged to the Company and Lalitmohan had no part in it. Action would, therefore, be taken against police if it attached that amount.—A.P.

LOYALTY LEAGUE MEETING.

DHARWAR, March 2.

A meeting of the Loyalty League was held at Hebli, the Collector presiding.

The District Judge, two Deputy-Collectors, Municipal President, and several officials and non-officials, Jahagirdars, and "raiyats" from surrounding villagss attended. The speakers explained the necessity of counter-acting lawless activities and co-operating with the R.T.C. Committees.—A.P.

DEPARTURE OF AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, March 2.

The Air Mail left for London at 9|20 this morning.—A.P.

THE RUSSIAN EXILE

Trotsky Wants To Go To Czecho-Slovakia

LONDON, March 1.

Constantinople.—M. Trotsky the Russian exile, arrived here to-day from his residence in the Island of Prinkip and called on the Czecho-Slovakian Consulate, it is understood, for requesting permission to go to Czecho-Slovakia.—Reuter.

DIT TO REICHSBANK

Negotiations Nearing Conclusion

LONDON, March 1.

Berlin.—Negotiations for renewal and extension of hundred million dollar credit granted by the Bank of England, Bank of France, Federal Reserve Bank, New York, and Bank of International Settlement to the Reichsbank are expected to be concluded on Thursday.

It is understood that the agreement will be that ten per cent of credit should be repaid on the 4th of March, the date when credit falls due, while ninety per cent should be renewed until the 6th of June which date is regarded as unfavourable, coming as it does, just before the opening of the Reparations Conference, as it is feared that necessity for further renewal of credit in June may be used by the French to put pressure on Germany regarding reparations.

It is expected that creditors of Standstill Agreement will also agree to partial payment only of sums due to them.

Financial circles anticipate reduction of Reichsbank Discount rate.—Reuter.

TRAVELLING BY INSTALMENT PLAN

Cunard Co's Announcement

LONDON, March 1.

New York.—Travel by instalment plan is the latest amenity offered to the globe trotting public. The Cunard Company is first in the field announcing that steamer tickets may be purchased for twenty-five per cent down and balance by monthly instalments. Details of the scheme are withheld by the Company as they have not been finally worked out.—Reuter.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Australian Boxer Beats British Champion

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 1.

At Leicester to-day the Australian boxer Cook beat on points the British heavyweight Champion, Meen in a 15 round contest.

"I HOPE TO DO BETTER"

Sir M. Campbell Leaves For Toronto

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 1.

Daytona.—"I am satisfied with the record for the time being, but I hope to do better", were Sir Malcolm Campbell's parting words, when he left for Toronto to-day to address the Empire Club at which the Canadian Premier, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and other members of the Cabinet will be present.

LESS HOURS IN COAL MINES

Elders Pass Mr. Shillidy's Motion

ALSO PAPER INDUSTRY PRODUCTION BILL

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The Council of State had a brief sitting to-day under the effect that no liquor and toddy should be permitted at dinners to

Commerce Secretary, the House passed the Bamboo Paper Pulp and Paper Industry Protection Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. J.C. Banerjee, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Ramsarandas spoke supporting the measure.

Sir Maneckjee who was a member of the Fiscal Commission referred to the fact that according to the Tariff Board's finding, Titaghur Mill spent only six lakhs for the improvement of pulp while the mill earned one crore of rupees. He asked how many Indians were given facilities for training.

Lala Ramsarandas endorsed those two points.

FISCAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Drake said that as regards improvement of pulp, the mills were till recently in bad ways and now great stimulus would be given. As regards the number of Indians receiving training he did not have the figures, but repeated Sir George Rainy's statement in the Assembly that it was incumbent on the industry receiving protection to carry out the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission as far as possible.

The House next accepted the motion of Mr. Shillidy (Industries Secretary), recommending to the Government to examine the possibility of reducing the statutory limits of hours of work in coal mines and place the results before the Council.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

THREE ACCUSED TO HANG

Judgment In Veraval Murder Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, March 1.

Judgment has been delivered in the Veraval murder case.

Three accused have been sentenced to be hanged and one to imprisonment for life.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Qualifying Percentage

LONDON, March 1.

The Imperial Preference Regulations, made by the Board of Trade under the Import Duties Act, provide that goods shall not be deemed manufactured in the British Empire unless at least 25 per cent of the value was derived from the Empire materials or work done within the Empire. Where a number of separate articles is included in one parcel or shipment, each articles shall be treated separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value so derived.

The value of manufactures shall be the cost to the manufacturer at a factory including the value of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when retailed, but not including the manufacturers' or exporters' profit, the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to export.—Reuter's Special.

MINISTERS TO BE "AXED"

Reshuffling Of Portfolios In Bombay Cabinet As A Measure Of Economy

The Government of Bombay have been making frantic efforts to balance their budget and it is understood they propose to effect a substantial reduction and retrenchment in their expenditure, apart from the retrenchment already made.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

Within the next few months the present Cabinet of seven members will be reduced to four. At present there are four Executive Councillors and three Ministers. The Cabinet will be reduced to two Executive Councillors and two Ministers.

Mr. W.F. Hudson, Revenue Member, will be shortly going on leave, and his place might not be filled.

ON COMMUNAL BASIS.

Out of the remaining six members the Government propose to reform a Cabinet representing different communities, viz: European, Hindu, Muslim and Parsi. Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, the Executive Councillor, is due to retire in July, 1933, but he may retire earlier, if Sind is separated by that time from the Bombay Presidency. In that case, he is likely to be the first Governor of that Province.

There would be still two Hindu members in the Cabinet and it is probable that Hon. Sir G.B. Pradhan might be retained in preference to Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli. Hon. Sir G.B. Pradhan is a Finance Member and has better administrative experience than Dewan Bahadur Kambli and to maintain the communal balance, the latter might have to resign.

"WHO'S WHO" IN NEW CABINET?

The new Cabinet then would consist of Mr. G.A. Thomas, Sir G.B. Pradhan, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed and Sir Rustom Vakil.

Mr. G.A. Thomas will continue to be the Home Member in charge of the portfolio consisting of Law, Justice and Jails. Sir G.B. Pradhan may take up Finance, Revenue and General Departments. The two Ministers will have to take up two portfolios instead of one as at present.

The Gauntlett Committee will enquire among other things also the question of reshuffling of the Cabinet.

CITY NOTES

FIFTEEN PAGES BEST SELLER

WILL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SWADESHI?

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 2.

I wonder how many investors in India would be prepared to pay the handsome sum of four rupees for a book on investment methods which consists of 15 pages of which one is a foreword and another is a table of contents. And yet this is one of the best sellers in the London market and has gone through the "fifth impression". It is called "The Course of the Coming Boom" and it believes that the trade depression has passed through the lowest point on September 19th, 1931. That looks like an extract from one of the Almanacks but that is what the author says. I cannot quote anything from the book as that might be equivalent to selling the contents free, but I can say that it is a thoughtful essay.

GRAMOPHONES AT WORK.

I quote from the local Anglo-Indian paper of, to-day's date:—

Predicting that "we are soon about to turn the corner towards prosperity," the President of the Indian Chamber has enumerated, in support of his forecast, such encouraging factors as the recent repayment of the Indian sterling loan without recourse to reborrowing, the reduction in the Bank rate, the removal of official restrictions on exchange transactions, the drop in Treasury Bill rates, and, last not least, the most substantial and welcome rise in the value of Government Securities. Does that not look as if it had been the same record played in Calcutta which is abeing played in Delhi and London?

THE WRONG ADDRESS.

The mischief is that it is attributed to the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. The President is Sjt. Sheo Kissan Bhattar and the Indian Chamber hold different views on these matters and also on the export of gold against which they have declared themselves. In this amazing journalist's 'write-up' Sir Philip Browne is later referred to as the President in question. Are we to understand that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has tried to appropriate the name of the Indian Chamber of which Sjt. G. D. Birla and other are members? Will the Anglo-Indian Daily apologise both to the Indian Chamber and to Sir Philip Browne?

THE INDIAN RADIO COMPANY.

Upon investigating the rumour referred to yesterday, I find that I ought to congratulate Chinoy Bros. on their "coup" in acquiring the cable business emanating from India. This is certainly a gain to Indian interests and will be of value to the commercial public also. When the wireless is unable to cope with messages, they can be sent through cable service and M.G.M.'s Super With

the new company will work further progress in communications with foreign countries. The shares are in demand at 250 to 260.

TREASURY BILLS TENDERS.

Again Intermediate Treasury Bills were more in evidence than tenders. No less than Rs. 70½ lakhs of six months and Rs. 23½ lakhs of three months' bills were brought against Rs. 30-3/4 and Rs. 94-3/4 lakhs respectively through tender. This was due to the anticipation of a further drop in the rate of acceptance which is now at 5-10-6 per cent. Seeing that six months' duration is a popular proposition, they will not be issued during the next week. That is an indication that the Bank rate will be lowered some time in the end of May or early June, and not before.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS?

In the local Legislative Council a member asked if it was correct that there was a discount on currency notes and if the Government proposed to take any action about it. The official reply was that it was the concern of the Central Government. If the question had been asked in the Assembly, the reply would have been told that it was a local affair. That is the way the Central Government got out of the difficulty of replying to the question given about the holding up of telegrams and cables, even those addressed to Members of Parliament.

WHAT THEY WILL SAY.

Our Elders are incorrigible optimists. One of them wants to know if the Government will not start a "Buy Indian" campaign on the lines of the "Buy British". I will anticipate the answer which will be: "We are already stamping out letters with the motto 'Support Indian Industries'. Moreover, the 'Buy British' campaign refers to the whole of the Empire. No further action is contemplated".

SECURITIES AND SHARES STRONG.

To-day there was good strength in the securities due to advices from London. The 3½ per cents went up to Rs. 62 with sellers still off the market. As a result of this Imperials (F. P.) have moved up to 1020 and Contributories to 252½, buyers. Mill shares were strong due to the rumours about the progress of war in China and the possibilities of American participation. Even apart from this there was a healthy undertone possibly because new parties are interesting themselves in the market. If the support continues, as there seems to be a good chance, there should be further appreciation. Simplex have recovered from the bear raid and are now quoted at 41-1/4 while Alcocks have reacted to 113-3/4 after the boom to 120.

Budget Debate In Bombay Council

Before almost an empty House the Bombay Legislative Council discussed the budget demands on Wednesday. The speeches of the few members who spoke were sufficient to dull one to sleep.

DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURE.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Minister of Agriculture, moved for a total demand of Rs. 23,96,000 under the head of "Agriculture"—Transferred.

Rao Bahadur L. V. Parulkar (Ratnagiri) moved a cut of Rs. 100 to raise a general discussion on the agricultural policy of Government.

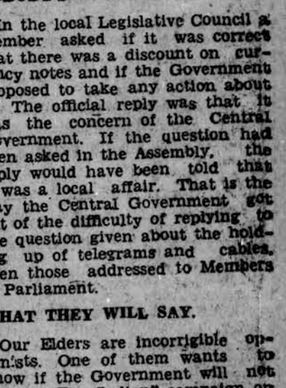
Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi City) urged the Government to protect crops in Sind from the ravages of locusts.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat) pointed out that the results shown by the Department of Agriculture was not quite satisfactory.

PLEA FOR RESEARCH WORK.

He thought the research department should do something to improve the quality of the agricultural produce. In America, he said, the yield of cotton per acre was 240 lbs. while in India, it was only 100 lbs. per acre although India occupied next place to America in point of cotton cultivations. He urged Government to encourage the Taluka Agricultural Association.

After a few more councillors criticised the agricultural department, the Council adjourned at p.m. to enable the councillors to attend the Government House Garden Party.



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Paltry Allowance For Subhas Bose in Jail

CUT MOTIONS IN RAILWAY BUDGET DEFEATED

"Further Retrenchment, If Revenues Go Down" Says Hayman

NEW DELHI, Mar. 2.

The opposition benches again had poor attendance when the Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue the debate on the Railway Board Demand for grant.

Sir George Rainy replying to the question of Mr. Brijkishore regarding the holding of the Assembly sessions in Simla and Delhi said: Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to the questionnaire by the General Purposes Committee of Retrenchment Advisory Committee appointed by Government of India asking for opinion of members of the Assembly on the question whether Central Legislature should hold its session at Delhi or Simla or both these places.

DELHI SESSION MORE COSTLY.

On that question altogether 88 members have expressed opinions which may be classified roughly as follows, 29 members are in favour of existing arrangements, 32 members are in favour of holding both sessions in Delhi, nine members are in favour of holding both sessions in Delhi subject to certain conditions and eight members have adopted a neutral attitude on the question. Average cost per day is greater for holding a session in Delhi than in Simla.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Is that the only reason for not stopping going to Simla?

Sir George Rainy: I have merely answered the question put. I was asked as to which place cost greater.

Mr. Lalchand: What are the reasons for the Government not agreeing to the proposition that there should be no exodus to Simla?

Sir George Rainy: No special reasons are required when we are continuing the existing practice. The onus of proof is on those who wish to change it. (Laughter).

Mr. Lalchand: Are you waiting for a new constitution to enforce it?

ALLOWANCES FOR STATE PRISONERS.

Sir George Rainy: Yes, Sir (renewed laughter).

Mr. Nabakumar Singh Dudhoria asked the Government for "respective amount sanctioned in case of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Subash Bose and Sarat Bose as their monthly personal allowance and monthly family allowance."

Sir James Crerar replied: "Allowances totalling Rs. 50 a month have been sanctioned for Subash Bose in addition to lump allowance of Rs. 60 to meet the cost of necessaries and for the purchase of clothes. In regard to the two other State prisoners the Government of India are awaiting report from Local Government which they have been asked to expedite."

FOR TRAVALLERS' CONVENIENCE.

The House resumed discussion on Railway Board Grant and Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved a token out of Rs. 100 to urge conveniences to travelling public.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed mentioned various directions in which the convenience of the passengers could be catered for.

Sir Hugh Cocke suggested that mail trains should stop at Dadar or Bandra to enable the development of suburps and suit the convenience of passengers residing some miles away from the railway terminus.

JERKS IN TRAINS.

Mr. Raghbir Singh said that the efficiency of the E. I. Railway had suffered since the State took over charge of the line. The behaviour of railway servants had deteriorated. Even trains now started with a jerk. (Laughter).

Mr. Jadhav urged that beggars, hawkers and people asking for charity for public or other institutions should be prohibited from using railway season concession tickets, as they had become a nuisance.

Sir George Rainy assured the House that retrenchment did not mean that there would be less facilities for the travelling public. He had already forwarded to the Agents the suggestions made by the Central Advisory Council. He agreed with a previous speaker's remark that cordial relations between the railway staff and the travelling public would be promoted, wherever the superior staff set the example.

CUT MOTION DEFEATED.

When the cut was put to vote, the Opposition did not want a division, but Mr. Maswood Ahmed pressed for it. The Nationalists remained neutral, and the cut was defeated by 42 votes to 35.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved a token cut to discuss the railway retrenchment policy. He complained that Muslims had suffered most in the economy campaign. He urged the retirement of the senior men and hoped that the Government would not cry a halt to their campaign for economy on railways.

RETRENCHMENT IS HYPOCRISY

Sir M. Gidney complained that economy on Railways had affected his community seriously, and held that the G. I. P. R. administration had been particularly unfair. He asked why it was that on the E. B. Railway, notice of one year for discharge had been given, when one month's notice could be enough. Sir Henry accused the Government of breach of understanding, because the lower gazetted service, which was created only for deserving upper subordinates, was now being used for totally different recruitment, and one Railway had utilised this for transferring to these ranks temporary Assistant Engineers who were being axed. This retrenchment was all hypocrisy. He particularly emphasised that high officials could live on fifty per cent lesser salary, but lower men could not bear the double penalty of demotion and ten per cent cut, and they had reached the stage of starvation.

The House rose for lunch.

NO MORE RETRENCHMENT OF WORKMEN.

After lunch, the debate on Mr. Maswood Ahmed's motion was continued, and vote was not taken till 4-30.

Mr. Hayman and Sir George Rainy spoke on behalf of the Government. When the cut motion was first put, there was a general desire that the motion should be withdrawn, but Mr. Maswood Ahmed pressed it. When, however, it was put a second time, Mr. Maswood Ahmed himself remained silent, as also all non-official members.

One member however said "ayes". Thereupon, the Assembly divided with the result that the motion was defeated by 17 against 51, Nationalists and Independents remaining neutral.

During the debate, Sir Henry Gidney referred to a press report that there was a proposal to make a further retrenchment of 10,000 hands. Sir George Rainy promptly denied this report.

Sir H. Gidney proceeding, said that there was a grave undercurrent of restlessness on the part of employees owing to a feeling of disparity of treatment regarding retrenchment between lower subordinates and officers.

OVER 40,000 AXED.

Mr. Hayman in a lengthy speech, explained the action taken by the Railway Board since the beginning of 1930, when the revenues began to fall, to reduce working expenses with the least hardship to emvloyees. He refrained from dealing with those questions which were before the Railway Court of Enquiry. Mr. Hayman emphasised that discharges were made on three grounds, firstly, least efficiency, secondly, short service, and thirdly, those who approached superannuation age. In all cases where there was evidence that individual men had not been properly treated, the Railway Board promptly took up the matter and secured justice. He further assured the House amidst applause that when the Court of Enquiry had reported, if there were any cases of injustice to individuals in the State railways, the Board would unhesitatingly see that justice was done.

He quoted figures of retrenchments on the various railways totalling 40,502, of which the largest figures were on the E. I. R., the N. W. R. coming next with 9,300 and the G. I. P. with 8,800.

PROSPECTS OF FURTHER RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed asked if there would be further retrenchments. Mr. Hayman replied "Yes, if the revenues go further down."

Mr. B. Das criticised the Government for not having allowed the Retrenchment Committee to go into administrative details. He wanted that the railways should be self-supporting and should contribute uniformly to the general revenues reserve and depreciation funds. But he did not want this to be done by increasing the rates and fares, as Sir Henry Gidney had suggested. He remarked that if that suggestion was adopted, it would prove to be the last straw on the camel's back.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed gave figures showing that the total expenditure had increased on all railways.

Sir George Rainy endorsed Mr. Hayman's observations.

MR. GHUZNAVI RULED OUT.

The next cut moved was by Mr. Maswood Ahmed, regarding "favouritism on railways." He made a very brief speech.

Mr. Ghuznavi started speaking on favouritism in the purchase of coal.

Sir George Rainy, Sir Alan Parsons and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer objected to discussion on this item under this head. The President agreed and ruled Mr. Ghuznavi out.

Sir Henry Gidney said that favouritism was shown in all railways, and desired that subordinates should not be empowered in the matter of appointments. He further suggested selection committees for each railway.

Mr. S. C. Mitra utilised Mr. K. M. Hasan's report to show that in each railway, in several branches, favouritism was being shown to the European and Anglo-Indian communities, with the result that Muslim and Hindu percentages of persons getting salaries of over Rs. 150 were very much lower.

COL. GIDNEY ASKED FOR AND GOT IT.

Sir Alan Parsons remarked that Col. Gidney seems to have asked for and got it. He added that individual cases of favouritism could not be avoided.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer quoted from the report of the Round Table Conference to show that Col. Gidney had appended a memorandum demanding fundamental favouritism in the matter of appointments, so that the existing percentage of Anglo-Indians in the Services should not be decreased for thirty years after the constitution had commenced.

REJECTED WITHOUT DIVISION.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed was prepared to witrdraw the cut motion, but the House refused permission and rejected it without division.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow. A. P.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, Afghan Minister and Mr. S. Saljooqi lunched at Government House, Bombay on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a Garden Party at Government House, Bombay on Wednesday.

Surat Khatedars Wait Upon Collector

SURAT, March 2.

The Collector of Surat has issued the following to the Press:—

"A deputation of the principal 'Khatedars' of Supa (Bardoli) waited on the Collector with the request that they be exempted from payment of unauthorised arrears which they had allowed to accumulate at the advice of the Congress leaders.

The position of some of them is unenviable indeed. They have been allowing their payments to accumulate for the last four years and naturally find it difficult to pay off the whole of the amount from the produce of one year's agricultural operations.

The Collector evinced sympathy with them and pointed out to them that their position was entirely one of their own creation. The agriculturists protested that it was due to the advice given by the Congressites of the Taluka, who had led them to believe that if they persisted in not paying assessment, the Congress would ultimately be able to compel Government to give in and to remit the past dues. They protested that they were loyal subjects and had been carried away by wild promises and they had now realised the errors of their ways.

The Collector undertook to consider their application sympathetically and in the meantime they agreed to pay as much as they could.—A.P.

COMMON ELECTORAL ROLL FROM BHANGI TO BRAHMIN

(Continued from page 1.)

with so great an injustice and outrage.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

We agree with Mahatma Gandhi when he says: that with adult franchise, "millions of them can be placed on the voters roll".—"In the interest of the 'untouchables' (Depressed Classes) themselves, I think it would be fatal for them to have a special electorate, or to have reservation of seats. If this were attempted, it would create opposition to them. I think their interests would be best safe-guarded by their coming: 'through the open door' to let them have the same voting rights as the ordinary Hindu * * * *."

Similar views that joint electorates with reservation of seats is recommended by the Simon Commission, on the ground that separate electorates will segregate the "Depressed Classes" perpetually from the Hindu Society.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S SOMERSAULT

Dr. Ambedkar who now is vociforously championing the cause of separate electorates was himself an advocate of joint electorates with reservation of seats, for, he believed and he is right that voting strength will be a determining factor to see that its voice was represented in the legislature.

It is not necessary to deal on this point at any further length: yet we would point out one glaring fact. The "Depressed Classes" are in themselves not one compact community, but are divided into several,—as far as Bombay Presidency is concerned there are 36,—sects and sub-sects, each having prejudices against the other. Under separate electorate, instead of these prejudices being removed, they will be accentuated for very obvious reasons. To accept separate electorate under these circumstances, will be to sign our own death warrants. Hence we let forth our demands as follows:—

(1) Adult franchise; (2) Common electoral roll for all Hindus without distinction of class or caste—from Bhangi to Brahmin, (3) No reservation of seats; (4) No disqualifications on account of sex, and (5) Equality of status, privileges and rights as citizens of the realm.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL.

If, however, for any reasons, adult franchise is not introduced, then we submit that widening of the suffrage should be as has already been stated, so effected as to produce in effect the same results as obtained through adult franchise; that is, proportional repsesentation. In other words we wish to state that the system of joint electorate with reservation of seats according to the population should be introduced.

Having thus stated and considered opinion on this important matter, we conclude by repudiating any suggestion of group or indirect representation.

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL CHAIRMANSHIP

Why Mr. Pain Resigned

CALCUTTA, March. 1.

"I have been several times reminded during the last two or three months that since I was elected Chairman of the Municipality under the Congress auspices, and I have not been able to keep pace with the present Congress movement, I should in common honesty resign my office", said Mr. B. P. Pain, in resigning the Chairmanship of the Howrah Municipality to-day. He added that he had not been able to persuade himself to break the law, and he had always endeavoured to keep the Municipality out of everything which might not conduce to its peaceful administration.

The resignation of Mr. Pain followed the Congress Flag demonstration in the Howrah Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon.—A. P.

SEVERAL ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS

Flag Hoisting In University Compound And Its Sequel

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER & SECRETARY TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

(From Our Correspondent). CALCUTTA, March 1.

This afternoon a meeting of the post-graduate students was held within the University compound when National Flags were hoisted amidst national songs. The meeting over, students came out in a procession along the College Street when five of them were arrested and the rest dispersed by police.

Volunteers belonging to the Congress Picketing Board, formed a procession in Clive Row this noon. Four of them were arrested.

Another students' meeting was held at 5-30 this evening on the stairs of the Senate House, when Mr. Sagore Ghosh, Secretary of the College Union, Santiniketan, spoke. Three arrests were made.

Following a search in his house, the Secretary of the All-Bengal Muslim Youth League, was arrested this morning.

Following another search in a house at Beniatola, this morning three youths were arrested and large quantities of unauthorised leaflets were seized.

The Secretary of the Howrah Municipality and one Commissioner of the same Municipality were arrested this morning under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 2.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 1|16.
D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 March
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6 1|8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 April.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383.
Banks Selling T T 382.
Banks Buying T. T. 377.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 660
Banks Buying D D 680

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 65 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 130 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 132-1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 1/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 66

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.48 1/2 1st instant
Shanghai/London 1/11 9/16 2nd instant
Japan/London 1/11 1/4 1st instant
London/Paris 88.50 1st instant
London/Belgium 25.00 1st instant
London/Switzerland 18.00 1st instant
London/Italy 67.25 1st instant
London/Berlin 14.63 1st instant
London/Holland 8.65 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5-18-5 29th ultimo £5-18-10 1st instant.
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 29th ultimo 19 3/4 1st instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 29th ultimo 19 13/16 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 31 1/4 29th ultimo 31 1/8 1st instant
London Discounts 3 mos 4 per cent 29th ultimo 3 3/4 per cent 1st instant
London Discounts 6 mos 4 1/4 per cent 29th ultimo 4 per cent 1st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 2.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62-2
4 per cent. 1931-35 Conversion Loan Rs. 88/12
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 87/12
4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 66/2
4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96-4
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 76/2
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 86
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 96/2
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 86/8
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/6
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 97/12
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/7
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102/2
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 64/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 63/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 62/8
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 77/8
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95
Tone of market: Firm.

TONE OF LONDON SILVER:—
Quietly steady. China bought and sold.

LINSEED
London, March 1.
Linseed. Calcutta. (London) ton Mar./Apl. Sellers £11 12 6
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Hull, ton Mar./Apl. Sellers £ 9 0 0.
Linseed, Bombay, London ton, Mar./Apll. Sellers £ 13 2 6.

LINSEED OIL
London, March 1.
Linseed Oil, Naked London. cwt. Mar./Apl. Paid and value 16.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. May./Aug. Paid and value 16/10½.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
March 2.
Sebara, Schubged, Calcutta.
Neuenfels, Sublong, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES
March 3.
Birkenfels, Voss, Hamburg.
Stringo Maru, Karwasaki, Kobe.
Quiloa, Hamilton, Karachi.

LOADING.
March 2.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Strattaird for Sydney.

S.S. Sebara:—The G. T. Coy's steamer Sebara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.SS Neuenfels:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer Neuenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Birkenfels:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer Birkenfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Shingo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer, Shingo Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Quiloa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Quiloa will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, March 2.

S.S. Delhi for Valdomarsvik: 10 bales dry arsenicated cow hides Abdul Karim Abdul Majid.

For Rotterdam:—1068 bags jowari M. Bhuta and Co.

For Antwerp:—105 bales cotton fly clean Indian Produce Supplying Co.; 330 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—180 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For Hamburg:—14 bags gum olibanum D. Mavji and Co.; 117 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 17 bales dry arsenicated framed cow hides H. Abdulkarim; 150 bags groundnut oil cakes, and 1375 bags linseed oil cakes H. Ramji & Co., 55 bls. cotton fly M. Chandulal and Co.; 3 bales iron barrels empty S. D. Engineer and Son; 1232 bags linseed, Messrs. Strauss and Co.; 45 bales cotton thread waste Sapt. Textile Products, Ltd.; 55 bales cotton thread waste B. Pranji and Co.; 76 bales cotton fly waste B. Karsondas and Co.

City of Venice for Liverpool:—650 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.; 35 bales Ind., wool raw Bombay Co., Ltd.; 4 bales Indian wool raw Meyer Nissim; 1920 bags Indian myrabollams Amin Bros.; 840 bags Indian myrabollams H. Radheyshi and Co.; 2000 pakts. Indian myrabollams H. Bhagwandas.

For Glasgow:—640 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—19 bales pcr. Lamb skin with fur H. A. Aminoff; 3 bales Indian lamb skin with fur B. Mehta; 2 bales Indian brassware, etc. R. H. Azizullahoff; 1 bale Indian fax Sawal; 4 bales Indian cow hides tamed G. E. Dossa; 134 bag skin raw H. A. M. G. Haldeo tamed G. E. Dossa; 134 bags groundnut kernel K. M. Nathoo; 2 bales clothings and brassware Grindlay and Co.,; 3 bales pcr. woollen carpets A. W. Y. Husein Zadah, Ltd.; 2 bales pcr. woollen carpets M. M. and Co.; 3 cases Indian brassware and etc. R. H. Ninoomul and Co.; 1 bale cow hides tanned Abdulkarim A. Rasul; 20 cases bristles Messrs. B Lawree; 8 pots ginger and palma Rosa oil M. Bhuta and Co.

For New York:—3 bales bed spreads and etc., M. M. and Co.

For Marseilles:—1195 bags groundnut in shell P. E. Bros.; 667 bags groundnut in shell M. M. Nathoo.

For Gibralte:—1 case Indian brassware and cutlery C. Gianchand; 2 cases Indian Brassware, etc., H. Ratiram; 1 bale woollen ware and c. carpet, and 1 case woollenware and c. carpet B. Chellaram.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 300 bales Indian cotton raw Kotak and Co.

S.S. Castalla for Manchester:—100 bales Indian raw cotton G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 100 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For Liverpool:—200 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste Indian Produce Export Co.; 100 bales Indian hemp Meyer Nissim

S.S. Karagola for L. Marquis—141 bags Indian rice, G. and H. E. Hassan Mawji.

For Durban:—51 bales Indian rice G. and H. E. Hassen Mawji

For Mozambique:—80 bags rice S. Shankerlal; 200 bags rice, and 25 bales gunny bags R. Bhanji; 36 bags rice P. Virchand and Co.

S.S. Yamagata Maru for Naoya:—50 bales Indian raw cotton G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 200 bales and 200 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Moji:—100 bales Indian raw cotton G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales Indian raw cotton G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 40 bls. Indn. Cotn. The Bombay Co., Ltd.; 250 bales Indian raw cotton Japan cotton Trading Co.; 4500 baskets country onions R. F. Dadachanji.

For Hongkong:—5 cwts. dry fruits D. Rutonsey and Co.; 350 bags old buffalo pickers The India Shipping Agency.

For Osaka:—300 bales Indian raw cotton G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 200 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 900 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Moji:—250 bales Indian Cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, and 500 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Shingo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton T. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, March 2.

S.S. Ranchi Agent M. M. and Co. from London:—26 cases toilet requisites; 20 cases mineral water; 7 brls. 1 drum heavy mineral oil; 50 cases chemicals; 30 cases hardware; 96 cases stationery; 62 cases cigarettes; 2 cases tobacco; 9 bales carpets, 4 peds cotton lace; 2 cases sugar; 11 cases glassware; 2 cases toys; 13 cks. ivory raw; 1 case oil varnish; 80 cases medicines; 109 cases machinery; 8 cases watch materials; 1000 cases provision; 9 cases motor accessories; 14 cases motor cars; 5 cases cycle; 1 case cycles; 20 cases shoes; 2 cases boot polish; 2 cases hosiery; 2 cases gas mantles; 16 cases drappery; 2 cases garden seeds; 6 cases rope; 19 cases books; 36 cases whisky; 50 cases dry gin; 25 cases wine; 1 h.h.o.s. sherry; 75 cases electric goods; 1 case candles; 1 case disinfectant; 111 cases genuine dry white zinc oxide; 96 bales waterproof hood cloth; 1 case photo paper and roll films; 15 tons chalk; 40 drums red lead; 20 drums and 103 kegs aniline dyes; 300 kegs and 51 drms. and 26 cases paint and colour; 10 drums turpentine; 49 cases turpentine substitute.

S.S. Alexandria:— from wkfe
From Alexandria:—600 bales cotton.

From Marseilles:—7 cases wine; 113 cases vermouth; 3 cases machinery; 13 cases drugs; 5 cases stationery; 10 cases mineral water; 22 cases provision; 61 cases artificial silk yarn; 53 cases aniline dyes.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, March 2.

In the share market to-day Jutes opened steady and ruled firm throughout the day with only a moderate business passing.

Very little attention was paid to coal shares. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section a fair number of deals took place among which sugar shares were prominent at advancing rates while others showed no special feature. Government Securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1|2 per cent. Paper 62-4, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99-14, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-'55 99-14, 5 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-ditto 1933/36 99-4.

Banks:—Central 14-14, Imperial Fully paid 1045-8, conty. 258-8.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Light railway 82.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3-10, New Victoria 1-14.

Coals:—Aldih 2-3, Shalaora 2-8, New Beerbhoom 8-12, North Damuda 2-15, Raneegunge 30-8.

Jutes:—Auckland pref. 95, Bally pref. 94, Champdany 107, Olive 24-12, Howrah 37-6, Kamarhatty ordy. 360, Kanknarrah 338 National 19-8, Presidency 5.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 10-12, Bengal Telephone ordy. 9, Bengal Iron 2-4, Indian Galvanising Indian Standard Wagon pref. 66, Titaghur paper pref. 40-10, Midnapore Zemindary 50-8, Carew and Co., 12-6, Cawnpore 23 cum div. Champaran 20-10, New Savan 12-10, Ryam 33-12, Samastipore 12-10.

Debentures:—4 per cent. 1913/43 Calcutta Port Trust 74-4, 7 per cent. 1919/35 Godpur Tea 51—A.P.

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 1.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b. spot, 2-5/16.

"Fore-runner And Rival Of Christianity"

A LEARNED DISCOURSE ON "MITHRAISM"

"Mithraism, the Forerunner and Rival of Christianity" was the subject of an interesting and learned lecture, delivered by Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph. D., the distinguished Parsi Orientalist and author, at the Anand Vihar Hall on Sunday last. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Buddha Society.

In introducing the subject of his lecture, Dr. Pavry said that Mithra, corresponding to Mothra of the Vedas, was one of the oldest divinities in the Indo-Iranian pantheon. He was the God of light, truth and the sun; a faithful ally to the good, but stern punisher to the wicked.

SPREADS THROUGH ROMAN EMPIRE.

Referring to the spread of Mithraism through the Roman Empire, the speaker said; "Towards the end of second century A. D., the more or less circumspect complaisance with which the Caesar looked upon the Iranian Mysteries were suddenly transformed into effective support. Commodus (180-192 A. D.) was admitted among their adepts and participated in their secret caremonies, and the discovery of numerous votive inscriptions, either for the welfare of this prince or bearing the date of his reign, give us some inkling of the impetus with which this imperial conversion imparted to the Mithraic propaganda. After the last of the Antonine Emperors had thus broken with the ancient prejudice, the protection of his successors appears to have been definitely assured to the new religion. From the first years of the third century onward it had its chaplain in the palace of the Augusti, and its votaries are seen to offer vows and sacrifices for the protection of Serverus and Philippus. Aurelian (270-275 A. D.), who instituted the official cult of the Sol Invictus, could have had only sentiments of sympathy with the God that was regarded as identical with the one whom he caused his pontiffs to worship. In the year 307 A. D., Diocletian, Galerius, and Licinius, at their conference in Carnuntum, dedicated with one accord a temple to Mithra, and the last pagan that occupied the throne of the Caesars, Julian the Apostate, was an ardent votary of this tutelar God, whom he caused to be worshipped in Constantinople."

MITHRAIC PLACES OF WORSHIP

Dr. Pavry then spoke of the Mithraic mysteries, liturgy and art. Describing the Mithraic places of worship, Dr. Pavry said; "The places of worship were intended to produce a profound impression. After having traversed the approaches of the temple, cave or grotto, the one entering generally beheld before him in the brilliantly decorated and illuminated sanctuary the venerated image of the tauroctonus Mithra erected in the apse, then the monstrous statues of the leontocephalous Kronos, laden with attributes and mystic symbols. At the two sides, partly in the shadow, the assistants, kneeling on stone benches, were seen praying. Lamps ranged about the choir threw bright rays on the images of the Gods and the celebrants, who robed in strange costumes, received the new convert. Fitful flashes of light skilfully manipulated impressed his eyes and his mind."

SIMILARITIES WITH CHRSITIANITY

The lecturer then spoke of the similarities between the two rival religions, mithraism and Christianity, and said in part: "Notice the humble origin of each, the identification of the object of adoration with light and the sun; the legend of the shepherds with their gifts and adorations, the flood, the ark, the representation in art of the fiery chariot, the drawing of water from a rock, the use of a bell and candle, holy water and communion; sanctification of the Sun, and of December 25th; insistence on moral conduct, emphasis placed on abstinence and self control, doctrine of heaven and hell, of primitive revelation, of the meditation of the Logos emanating from the divine, the atoning sacrament and sacrifice, final triumph of the good in the constant warfare between good and evil, the immortality of the soul, the last judgment, resurrection of the flesh and the universe. At their root lay a common Eastern origin, rather than any borrowing."

A "PURE AND MANLY" RELIGION

Dr. Pavry recounted the points of the strength and vitality on the one hand, and those of weakness and decadence of the Mithraic religion on the other, and concluded by saying: "It was a pure and manly religion. It encouraged a life of action, it inculcated a love of truth and righteousness, and hard discipline, it trained men for the fight against evil. But in spite of having all these excellent merits in its favour, it had few weak points which brought about its decadence. The weakest point in the system was its narrow exclusiveness. By practically excluding all women from an active part in the mysteries, unlike Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism, it deprived itself of that section of the community which is most loyal and devoted to religion. There is no doubt as to the fact that Mithraism moved on a very different and very much lower plane than the pure creed of Zarathushtra. Most of the primary characteristics were independent of the Prophet.

The Cult was heavily charged with Semitic and other alien ideas, and this remarkable power of self-adaptation to environment, which at first proved to be its greatest merit and instrument of rapid success, was the most potent cause of its decay in the long run. And thus the faith of Mithra succumbed to a religion which was better organised, and had all the virtues of Mithraism. Christianity severely attacked and completely annihilated its most potent rival. Mithraism has passed away and is now counted among the religions that are defunct or dead, not without leaving imperishable marks on the religious thought and practices of the Western nations and also of the East. Thus a religion which once showed signs of becoming the faith of the world has disappeared from the surface of the earth only to linger in man's memory and leaving its monuments, now in ruins, all over the Continent of Europe to tell the sad tale of its extinction."

At the close of the lecture, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the learned lecturer by Mr. C. N. Suntoke, and seconded by Dr. Jivanji Modi, Ktt., LL.D.

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COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Assn. Ltd., and the Mahajan Assn. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make large profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

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DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST.—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

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Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
981, Esmail Building, 1st Floor,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 24241.
Gram. "VANUSET."

IMPORTS BILL PASSES

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The House of Lords passed the Imports Bill by 129 votes to 12, which has received the Royal assent. Thus the Free Trade Era has ended in Britain.

(EARLIER).—The last stage in the transition of Britain from free trade to the wide employment of Tariffs was reached in the House of Lords to-day, when the Upper House met to confirm the Import Duties Bill passed by the House of Commons last week.

The King's assent will be given to the measure later in the day, and it will come into force at midnight.

The public galleries in the House of Lords were crowded to follow the last stages in what the Conservatives claimed to be an obsequies of free trade.

THE FINAL KICK.

Lord Londonderry, moving the second reading of the Bill, welcomed the moderate scheme submitted instead of an out-and-out protectionist one. The final kick at the Bill was given by his neighbour and a fellow Cabinet member, Viscount Snowden, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH CONCERN OVER NEW TARIFF.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Paris—"The New Tariff Bill is a panic measure which the British Parliament will not hesitate to abrogate directly the experiment proves a failure" is the view of certain sections of French opinion. The crisis is now confronting French exporters for yesterday, while Britain was closing the Free Trade chapter in her fiscal history. German markets were also closed against French vegetables on ground that Doryphora (vegetable disease) was ravaging the French crops.

Despite the severe blow of British protection there is no immediate prospect of French reprisals. The tendency seems to be to "wait and see" how the world will react to Britain's move.—Reuter.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 30,75,000 and Rs. 1,15,-50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 30,-75,000 and Rs. 94,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 5-2-0 and Rs. 5-10-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday (2nd March) to Monday (7th March) at Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from 24th February to 29th February amounted to Rs. 70,50,000 and Rs. 2,35,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 8th March. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 11th March. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling in India—During the week ending the 27th February 1932 1,738,000; From 1st April 1931 to 27th February 1932 33,745,000.

Net transfer to Home Treasury—

From Gold Standard Reserves in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve During the week ending the 27th February 1932 Nil; From 1st April 1931 to 27th February 1932 23,047,804.

Total—During the week ending the 27th February 1932 1,738,000; From 1st April '31 to 27th Feb. ruary 1932 56,792,804.

Less Sales of sterling—During the week ending the 27th February 1932 Nil; From 1st April 1931 to 27th February 1932 14,047,804.

Net remittance to Home Treasury—During the week ending the 27th February, 1932 1,738,000; From 1st April to 27th February 1932 42,745,000.

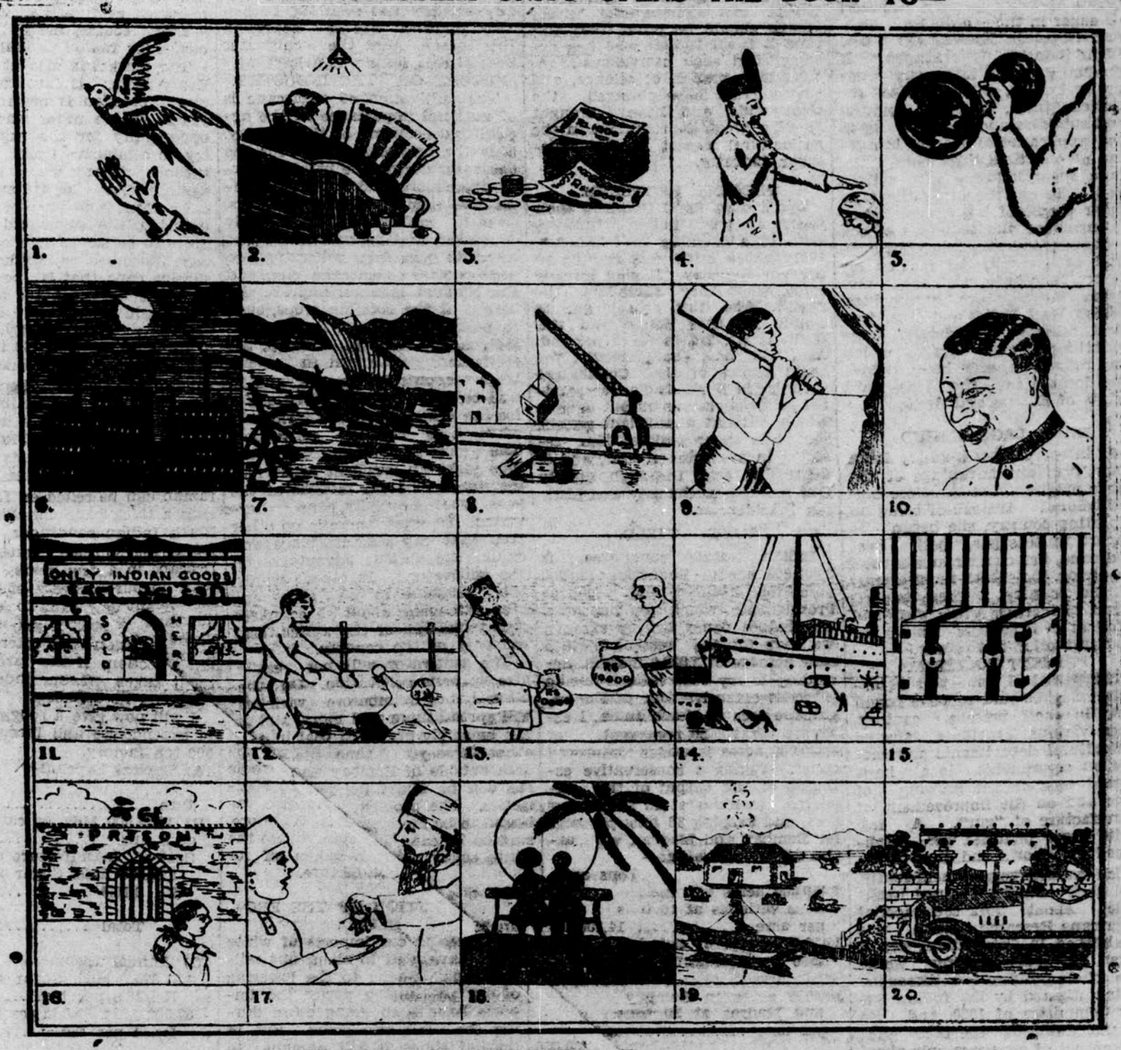
SEND IN YOUR ENTRY

CLOSING DATE
7th March 1932

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

Rs. 1,000 For Twenty Words

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY OPENS THE DOOR TO—



1st Prize Rs. 1,000 For An All Correct Solution
2nd Prize Rs. 500, 3rd Prize Rs. 200 And Twenty Consolation Prizes.

Here is a National Competition which we feel confident will appeal to every one of our readers for it illustrates a thought that is predominant in the mind of India.

What You Have To Do

You will notice the twenty pictures given above. Each picture illustrates a word. The full key to the competition is also given in the twenty words which these pictures illustrate. All you have to do is to pick out the correct word for the corresponding picture. Here are the twenty words:—TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONFIDENCE, CONTENTMENT, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, AFFECTION, STRENGTH, PROSPERITY, POWER, SECURITY, BLESSING, AFFLUENCE, WEALTH, NAVIGATION, PATRIOTISM, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY, EMPLOYMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

RULES.

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
2. Only the words in the clues must be used.
3. After you have filled in all the words. Fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS.
4. Address your entries to the COMPETITION MANAGER, HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION, POST BOX No, 706. BOMBAY.
5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7th MARCH.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail".

Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelop to "The Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION COUPON

Name .....

Address .....

INDIA'S SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUGAR PRODUCTION

Obstacles That Prevent Progress

Mr. Sarangdhar Dos, the sugar technologist gave an address on Monday last before the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Indian sugar production. The following is the full text of the address:—

The world authorities on sugarcane agree that India is the original home of the plant. The original Sanskrit word for sugar is Sarkara. In Prakrit it is Sakkar. French sucre, German zucker are derived from the Sanskrit root Sarkara. There is also evidence to show that crystal sugar was first extracted from sugarcane in India. Even before the middle ages sugar was taken by the Arab traders from India into the Mediterranean countries, where it was called "Indian sweet salt" and used medicinally.

After the introduction of sugarcane into the Mediterranean countries, the Spaniards introduced it all over the tropical islands and countries of the world.

India used to export considerable quantities of Gur to Europe and America even up to the middle of the 19th century. For centuries the only source of sugar was sugarcane.

BEET SUGAR.

In the middle of the 18th century a German chemist discovered sugar in the ordinary beet. And Napoleon fostered the beet sugar industry in France. It gradually spread into every country in Europe, and later into the United States. Fed by bounties and subsidies and founded upon the application of science, beet sugar at one time threatened the cane sugar industry with extinction. It was then that the cane sugar people of the tropics began to introduce the processes of the beet sugar industry into their own. And as a result, the factory industry came into existence, and Cubea, Hawaii, Java, Phillippines, British West Indies and other tropical islands produced huge quantities of raw sugar, which was refined in very large refineries located in the sea-board points of Europe and America.

INDIA LAGS BEHIND.

As in every other industry India could not take advantage of the above progress, and therefore lagged behind. Instead of being an exporting country, she began to import white sugar, both beet and cane, her own sugarcane area supplying the "Gur" requirements of the country. These imports began to increase every year and stood at over 600,000 tons per year just prior to the war.

PRESENT POSITION.

The period of some sort of activity may be said to have begun early in the present century, when various provinces started agricultural departments and carried on erperiments, in a haphazard way, on the growing of cane and on the improvement of manufacture of "gur". A few white sugar factories were established in Bihar and the U.P., which worked very inefficiently, and their output remained negligible. About 1912 the Imperial Sugarcane Research Station was established in Coimbatore, and it began its cross-breeding work. The whole problem was thoroughly investigated by the Indian Sugar Committee of 1920, and we became aware of the fact that our output of cane was only about 10 tons per acre, while that of Hawaii was 50 tons, of Java over 50 tons. Almost every other country was producing twice or thrice the output in India. The factories were also very inefficient, and the recovery of white sugar on the weight of cane was below 7 per cent., while the other countries were recording more than 10 per cent.

PROGRESS DURING LAST DECADE.

When one surveys the work of the last decade or so, and does a little travelling in the cane areas of North India, one is tremendously impressed, by the extensive acreage under the improved varieties of Coimbatore canes. The indigenous varieties growing alongside of the Coimbatore ones present a great contrast. If I may say so, they remind one of "Mutt & Jeff", the creation of the famous American cartoonist. Bud Fisher. The Coimbatore varieties have doubled the output of cane per acre. The one man who is responsible for this progress is certainly Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman Imperial Sugarcane Expert at Coimbatore. Every Indian should be proud that this time it is an Indian who has accomplished such marvellous results in a branch of science, and whose canes have changed the countryside, and have brought about a great improvement in the agricultural aspect of the cane-sugar industry.

PRESENT PROBLEMS.

The Indian Tariff Board in their report on the Sugar Industry sounded a warning in January, 1931 that a crisis was coming in the gur industry. It had already come, when they submitted the report. And this season gur is selling all over Bihar and the U. P. at Rs. 2/4 to Rs. 3 per md. As I will show you presently, the rapid spread of the Coimbatore varieties in North India has resulted in an enormous output of cane which, without a sufficient offtake for white sugar making, has resulted in a surplus of Gur, and is depressing even the high quality Gur markets of Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

VAST FIELD.

India's total cane area is 3,000,000 acres. Deducting 180,000 acres for Bombay and Madras Presidencies (which do not grow Coimbatore canes to any extent), we have for the rest of India a cane acreage of 2,820,000 acres. According to my observations during a recent extensive tour of the sugarcane area of North India, I estimate that 50 per cent. of 2,820,000 acres is under improved canes. Taking a conservative estimate of the output of the improved varieties at 15 tons per acre, and keeping 30 tons per acre for Bombay and Madras, we arrive at the following:—

	Tons cane.
1,410,000 acres of indigenous varieties at 10 tons per acre	14,100,000
1,410,000 acres of Coimbatore varieties at 15 tons per acre	21,150,000
180,000 acres in Bombay and Madras at 30 tons per acre	5,400,000
Total cane for all India	40,650,000
Deduct cane used for seed, chewing, and 'Bel'	10,000,000
Made into Gur	30,650,000
	Tons.
Gur from 30,650,000 tons cane	3,065,000
Normal consumption of Gur	2,545,000
Surplus of Gur	520,000

that is, a surplus of 20 per cent. over the normal requirements of the country. Gur is not an exportable commodity, and therefore, has to be marketed in the country. Two years ago, the average 'Gur' price in North India was Rs. 5 per Md. This season, I would say the average is somewhere around Rs. 3. At this price the North India cultivator, according to his locality, is losing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 per acre. And a good deal of this surplus 'Gur' is coming to markets formerly served by the Deccan producer. Is it any wonder that even the Deccan 'Gur' markets are so depressed this season that the cultivator here also is selling at a loss?

FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY.

The cultivation of sugarcane is of national importance in the agricultural economy of the country. It is the only cash crop for the cultivator during the present years of depression; and it is the highest cash crop during normal years. Over 15 million men are directly concerned in cane cultivation. The intensive and deep cultivation, so necessary for a sugarcane crop, and the residual manure, improve the output of the rotation crops, such as paddy, wheat, etc. Due to the high money value of the crop, the cultivator can afford to spend large amounts in manure, and in well-boring, the last being useful for the other crops on a farm only when there is cane cultivation. The green leaves and the cane-tops make an excellent cattle fodder during the dry months of the year, when generally cane is harvested. In short, there is no other crop that can take its place and confer the various advantages on the cultivator. In other words, the decrease in the sugarcane area will bring about a complete disorganisation of the agricultural economy of the country.

The cultivator will not easily give up cane cultivation. On the other hand, Coimbatore varieties will spread more and more, and it can be safely predicted that in other three years' time, the cane-area outside of Bombay and whole Madras will be under Coimbatore varieties. The problem of Coimbatore cane is, therefore, bound to be more acute, unless the surplus of cane is taken off for white sugar manufacture.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

In 1929-30 our imports of white sugar amounted to about one million tons. Owing to the lowering of our purchasing power the imports have been going down during the last two years. But, in normal times it will amount to one million tons. All of this we can produce from our present and prospective cane surplus and keep ten crores of rupees in our country. The minimum economic unit is a factory crushing 400 tons of cane per day, and making about 4,000 tons sugar per season. In order to make India self-sufficient, besides the existing 29 factories we need (1,000,000 divided by 4,000) equal to 250 more factories. So far, in anticipation of protective tariff nineteen such factories have been ordered and will operate in November 1932. Allowing for extensions in the existing factories, and not taking into account the normal increase in per capita consumption of sugar, there is still room for at least 200 more factories.

Now to come back to the present cane surplus of 5,200,000 tons, this quantity alone is sufficient to feed over 100 factories. It is therefore, seen that there is plenty of cane in the country for sugar factories, after the 'Gur' requirements are fulfilled.

SUGAR FACTORY.

The capital required for putting up a sugar factory is very small at present due to depression. The cane is right at the door. It is turned into sugar and put into the godown in about six hours. The banks are glad to advance money on sugar. Therefore, not much working capital is needed in this industry. This is not a new industry in the country. It is not necessary to import highly-paid foreign experts, who may or may not prove successful. This is an industry which is being entirely managed by Indian technical men —1, of course, mean, factories owned by Indian capital.

The market is also at the door. Every factor is favourable. And now protection is assured for 15 years. There never was such an opportunity for the sugar industry to establish itself in India without in any way competing against 'Gur' for its supply of cane. Far from hurting the 'Gur' industry, the sugar industry will prove to be the saviour of the farmer, inasmuch as it takes off the surplus cane that is now depressing the 'Gur' market at a price that will enable the cultivator, according to the locality, to make a profit of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 per acre. And, I would say to the capitalists that, at the present time, there is no other industry as tempting as the sugar industry.

ASSURED PROSPECTS.

The future prospects are also assured. Rao Bahadur Venkataraman can be relied on for producing a thick cane suitable for the North Indian conditions, and also for giving suitable canes for the Deccan, in a few years, that will take up our recovery of sugar on the weight of cane to very near the Java figure. I am, therefore, of the opinion that after 15 years of protection, if the tariff is entirely taken off, our industry can stand on its own legs.

I will now give a rough estimate of expenditure and income of a 500-ton factory.

	Rs.
(A) Capital Expenditure	13,50,000
(B) 16,87,500 Mds. of cane at 8 Ans.	8,43,750
Cost of manufacture of 1,51,875 Mds. Sugar at Rs. 2|10|9	4,05,810
Total	12,49,560
(C) Annual Income—	
1,51,875 Mds. Sugar at Rs. 10|8 per Md.	15,94,688
67,500 Mds. Molasses at Re. 1 per Md.	67,500
Total Gross Income	16,62,188
Less cost (B) above	12,49,560
Net Profit	4,12,628
Deduct 6 per cent interest on 13.5 lakhs eq. to 81,000.	
Deduct 1 per cent for obsolence on 10 lakhs worth machinery eq. to 10,000.	i.e. 91,000
Net Income	3,21,628

i.e. 23 per cent. net return on invested capital.

'Pebeco' acts as soon as it enters the mouth—destroying the germs of disease.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD., CALCUTTA.

NEW YORK COTTON

SPECULATIVE SELLING

New York, March 1.

PRICES OPEN 2 POINTS LOWER—LITTLE TRADE BUYING—RALLY OF 3 POINTS—SPECULATIVE SELLING — RANGE 6 POINTS—WEATHER REPORTS—FAVOURABLE—MARKET CLOSES 2 POINTS LOWER TO 1 POINT HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 7 CENTS.

There is absence of speculative buying influenced by favourable weather reports and easier tendency of stocks. At present there seems to be no reason for any immediate improvement in prices and scattered selling is likely to depress prices temporarily. Southern selling is moderate and offerings are accepted by trade interest. Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. Mr. Garside has issued the following statement for the information of cotton trade:—

"There has been very mild winter over most of the belt. The amount of fertilizers being used is less than usual. An unchanged Mill situation is reported by United States, Continent of Europe. An improvement in the Mill situation is reported by Great Britain. The position of the Mills of the United States as to stocks of and unfilled orders for cloth is such that the present rate of activity will probably be maintained."

The New York Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable spot demand but advanced on trade buying. There was some speculative selling. Prices opened at a decline of 2 points but rallied 3 points from the opening level on trade buying. This level was the highest for the day as there was steady flow of speculative selling which depressed prices 6 points from the highest level reached during the first hour of the day. The market improved again during the last half an hour on trade buying and closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at 7 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point.

Long liquidation is again improving the technical situation and while there is no reason for any important buying at the moment, we think prices will improve ultimately and prefer buying on good setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 6.98 lowest 6.93-05.

N. Y. July Highest 7.15 (10-13 a. m.) lowest 7.09 (2-34 p. m.)

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 1.

May	6.96—02
July	7.14
October	7.34—01
December	7.52+01
January 1933	7.57
Middling Spot	7.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 1.

March	6.84+01
May	6.97—01
Middling Spot	6.79—04

NEW YORK
New York, March 1.

NEW YORK 10.55 a. m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing Time.)

March	6.84
May	6.96
July	7.12

NEW YORK NOON CALL.
New York, March 1.

March	6.83
May	6.95
July	7.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	55,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	24,000

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, March 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes Mar./Apl. Sellers 27/9.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. cargoes Mar./Apl. Sellers 28/9.

Wheat South Australian, parcels, March./Apl. Sellers 29.

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels Nominal May/June 33/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, March 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta:—Feb./Mar. per cwt. March paid 8/3 C & F Bombay Feb./March per cwt. Apl./June paid 8/6 C. & F. Karachi Feb./Mar. per cwt. March paid 8/6-1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, March 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

QUIET AND FEATURELESS
LIVERPOOL, March 1.

PRICES OPEN 4 POINTS LOWER—LIGHT AND MIXED TRADING—SMALL TRADE CALLING—SLIGHT STRADDLE SELLING—MARKET CLOSES 4 TO 3 POINTS LOWER — MIDDLING AMERICAN COTTON 5 POINTS HIGHER AT 5.72.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 to 4 points and closed at the opening level of prices. Trading was light and of a mixed character. With the exception of small trade calling in the morning and a slight straddle selling in the afternoon, the market was quiet and featureless. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 5-72d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points while Egyptian cotton futures closed unchanged to 4 points down.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly steady on short covering and closed at a rise of 7 to 22 points.

REVIEW OF LANCASHIRE TRADE.

Sir C. T. Needham the Chairman of the District Bank Ltd., surveyed the Lancashire Cotton Industry during the past year in his presidential speech as under:

The cotton industry had had another bad year. Exports had dropped in volume, and a comparison with 1929, in which they were only 60 per cent of the pre-war volume, showed the extent of the contraction of the export side of the industry. 1931 showed less than 50 per cent of 1929. Part of the decrease was due to the heavy fall in the purchasing power of overseas customers, but we were still handicapped by our high cost of production. Even when the purchasing power of the world increased we should not be able to obtain our share of increased trade if we had not put ourselves into a competitive position. A further obstacle was the difficulty of bringing money home, due to exchange restrictions in force in many foreign countries, and the difficulty in respect of some countries of covering forward exchange.

Trade with the Far East had continued to be subject to severe disabilities. As regards India, in addition to diminished purchasing power there were also increased tariffs and the boycott. Exports to India in 1931 were less than 30 per cent of 1929, though recent reports stated that the outlook for piece goods was improving. As a China, whilst the rise in the value of silver and the boycott of Japanese goods was an advantage, there was now risk of dislocation due to the Manchurian situation.

The makers and distributors of goods suitable for home consumption and of special goods where novelty in design or fabric attracted the foreign buyer reported a fairly satisfactory year.

On the suspension of the gold standard the demand increased, and a number of wills were again opened. In some quarters this was taken as a sign of better times, but those taking a longer view could not share this spirit of optimism. It was not possible to determine the measure of advantage to the cotton industries from the departure from the gold standard. The demand for yarn increased considerably during the first few weeks, though how much of this was speculative and how much was seasonal was difficult to ascertain.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Brennan & Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co, Liverpool cable:—

Decline caused by natural reaction after too rapid advance and better weather reports.

Looks like fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while.

Have an unfavourable opinion of the market for the moment.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, cotton co-operatives reported selling but Continental buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

"Steady market; advancing basis in the South."

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 1.

	Quotations	Closing
March. 1932	5.42	5.42—03
April. 1932		5.42—04
May. 1932	5.43	5.42—04
June 1932		5.43—03
July. 1932	5.44	5.44—03
August 1932		5.45—03
September 1932		5.46—04
October. 1932	5.49	5.48—04
November. 1932		5.50—04
December. 1932		5.53—04
January. 1933		5.53—04
January. 1933	5.57	—04
March. 1933	5.60	
Middling Spot	5.72	+05

BOMBAY COTTON

SOME JAPANESE BUYING

BOMBAY, Mar. 2.

MARKET OPENS WEAK—OLD BULLS UNLOADING—BROACH A/M DECLINES—RALLY ON JAPANESE BUYING—.

There is a good enquiry for raw cotton, yarn and cloth in Bombay from China.—It is after many years that China is sending offers for local yarns and cloth. Improvement in Japanese Exchange was also responsible for steady buying by Japanese firms. Arrivals at the interior stations in Broach District are moderate and there is good demand for these early arrivals. Spot Broach cotton is quoted at a premium over the hedge contract and owing to fairly large commitments, every available bale will be readily taken up. However in view of Easter Holidays, there is no speculative demand and old mills are unloading.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 226|- and declined to Rs. 224|4 on long liquidation. It is reported the local sugar operator was unloading the balance of his holdings. But when prices declined, there was increased buying particularly a Japanese firm was a big buyer—Prices recovered the decline registered after the opening of the market and advanced to Rs. 226|8.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but it opened steady at a rise of 1 point. Later cables reported further improvement of 3 points Our market remain steady with restricted business. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M 226|4.
Oomra March 215|4.
Bengal March 190.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Mar. 2.

	to-day	total
F G M G Bengal	900	7,400
Fine M G Oomra	100	400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Mar. 2.

March 155.00 plus 0.80
June 157.50 plus 0.50
Sept. 158.40 plus 0.70

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 2

Bengal Superfine	200
Bengal Fine	197
Bengal F G	193
Sindh-Punjab Fine	197
Sindh-Punjab F G	193
Wardha-Hingt Fine	233
Nagpur Savner Fine	233
Yeotmal Fine	222
Arvi Fine	222
Ellichpur Fine	222
Amraoti Fine	218
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	220
Mulkapur Fine	214
Khandesh Fine	213
Muthia F G	208
Jalna/Sailu FGGS	211
Burwah Sanavad Fine	220
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	248
Broach Fine	247/51
Punjab/American Fine	256
Punjab/American mix	226/44

MAHA SHIVRATRI HOLIDAY.

Banks and other markets will remain closed on Saturday the 5th instant on account of "Maha Shivratri" holiday.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U.P. & M G Rajputana	203	198	193	189
M G Panjab	201	196	191	187
M G Oomra No. 3	221	217	213	.....
M G Oomra No. 1	233	229	225	.....
M G Oomra No. 2	226	222	218	.....

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 1.

Sakellaridis, March	7.38
May	7.54
July	7.69
October	7.93
November	8.00
December	8.07
January 1933	8.12
F. G. F. Spot	7.70

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 1.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.34
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.46
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.56
Oomra Fine. (No. 1 Staple)	5.71
Oomra, Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.86
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Stable)	6.01
Bengal, Good	4.62
Bengal, Fully Good	4.72
Bengal, Fine	4.82
Scinde, Fully Good	4.72
Scinde, Fine	4.82
Scinde, Superfine	4.92

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, March 1.

Demand Bills	343.37

SHARE BAZAR

CHEERFUL FEELING

Bombay, Mar. 2.

SHARP RISE IN SECURITIES—MILL SHARES OPEN QUIET. SCATTERED SELLING—IMPRESSIVE BUYING—GENERAL RISE—BETTER FEELING.

The share market exhibited cheerful tone with impressive buying. Mill shares opened at about unchanged prices and after a small decline on scattered selling, prices registered a sharp rise on considerable buying. It is reported that advices from China encouraged bullish support.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 681/4 and declined to Rs. 675 on scattered selling. At this level there was rumour that situation in China has taken an ugly turn which induced heavy buying bull operators and prices after advancing to Rs. 692/8 closed at Rs. 686/4. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 327/8 and eased off to Rs. 320 but advanced to Rs. 332/4 and closed firm at Rs. 329/6. All other mill shares moved up in sympathy with the rise in Fazal and Dyeing and Century Pearl and Nagpore shares recorded good rise. Crescents improved to Rs. 60 and even Pabani Mill shares were in request at Rs. 106/4. Bombay Burmas ruled strong and advanced to Rs. 340. Tata Steel ordinary shares also improved Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 118/2 and Andhra Shares were done at Rs. 761/4. There was good demand for Bank shares.

In sympathy with higher sterling quotations, Government securities ruled firm and 3½ per cent closed at Rs. 62.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Mar. 1.

Bombay Dyeing 681, 77 91 86
Century 217 15 25 22 23
Colaba 75 77
Crescent 60 58
Fazul 324 21 33 28
Indore 341 40 50
Madhowji N 10
Nagpur 278 87 83
New Great 142, 39 45 44
Pearl 190 86 93 91
Simplex 32 41
Swadeshi 206 22 21
Burma 335 32 42 40
Hydro 117 18
Tram 105-5
Deff 287
Ord 24-8 2 10 8 12 24-10
Bundi 14-12
Indian 187 88
Katni Ord 156 58
Alcock 120 12 15 13

MILLS.
Bombay, March 2.

100 Ahm Advance	287/8
100 Ahm. Advance	272/8
50 Apollo	0/14/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
250 Bom Dyeing	686-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	690/10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	223-12
100 Central India P	415
100 Central India	283-2
100 Colaba	77-8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	58-2
250 Currim.	30
250 David	80
250 Dawn	450
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon. D.	0/7/0
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	8
260 Fazulbhoy	328-12
100 Finlay	82/8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	101/4
1000 Hindustan	1350
100 Indore Malwa	350
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	131/14
250 Laxmi	900
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	200
1000 Manekji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	144-6
100 New City	44-8
250 Pabani	107-8
250 Pearl	191-4
250 Simplex	278-12
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1500
250 Simplex	41-4
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	221-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	16
500 Vishnu	1395
500 Vishnu	1100
1000 Western	722-8
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	1020
500-125 Imperial Contr.	252-8
100-50 India	90
5 Union	3/2/0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14/12
70 Gwalior	52-8
250 Indian	188/12
100 Katni 1st P.	98/8
100 Katni 2nd P.	101
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	158-12
10 Punjab P.	8-14 xd.
10 Punjab	2
100 Shivchal	197/8
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P	7-3
15 Jupiter	7/8
15 New India	17-8
200 Oriental	1520
10 Vulcan	5
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Valley P.	932/8
100 Andhra Val.	761-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	63xd.
50 Bom Tram	1055
100 Tata Hydro P	100
100 Tata Hydro	118-2
1000 Tata Power P.	1050
1000 Tata Power	432-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	665xd.
100 Amritsar Patti	85
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Gujrat	42
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	600
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	14-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	110
150 Tata Steel 1	44-8
30 Tata Steel D.	237-8
75 Tata Steel	24/10
MISCELANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	113-12
250 Bom. Steam P.	190
250 Bo mSteam	185
50 Bom. Telephone	42
8s Brit B Petrol	2/14/0
125 Bom Burma Old	340
50 Bom Burma New	115
100 Ind Bleaching	142-8
15 Scindia	8-4
3½ per cent Government Pr. per	62-2
6 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	97/12

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, March 1.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans, 3-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 Months 3-3/8 per cent. to 4-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 Months 3-3/4 per cent. to 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 Months, 5-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 Months, 5-3/4 per cent.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, March 2.

The bullion market ruled quiet but steady with limited turnover of business.

Bar gold ready	29-1-0
Pagan delivery	29-1-6
Bar Silver ready	60-1-0
Mint Bar ready	60-0-0
Mint Bar ready	60-0-0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 1.

Silver.—China bought and sold. The market is quietly steady.

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON METALS
London, March 1.

Copper, Brazlers	£ 44
Yellow Metal	£ 39
Spelter, Hard	
Indian Brands	£ 12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets,	
24 Gauges	£ 9-1/2
Tin, Inglish Ingots	£140-1/4
	F. O. B.

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J1

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CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE

Sir K. V. Reddi's Statement

TO BE MADE IN CENTRAL LEGISLATURE THIS WEEK

NEW DELHI, Mar. 1.

Sir K. V. Reddi addressing a meeting this evening said that Sir Fazli-Hussain would be making a statement in the Central Legislature, this week, giving the results of the Cape Town Conference.—A. P.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL

Select Committee's Modifications

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

Foreing Relation Bill has been modified by the Select Committee of the Assembly whose report is now available. The Committee has recast clauses two, three and five

Sir Evelyn Howell Foreign Secretary and Sir Lancelot Graham have appended minuntes of dissent.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, Lalchand Navalrai and Mr. Muhammad Maswood have also appended separate minutes of dissent intended to tone down the provisions of the bill as amended.—A P.

RE-ARRESTED AFTER ACQUITTAL

16 Accused Taken To Unknown Destination

CHITTAGONG, Mar. 1.

Sixteen accused in the Armoury Raid case who were acquitted by the Special Tribunal, to-day, were re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance and were removed from Chittagong along with the 14 convicted accused, in a specially arranged ship, to an unknown destination.

The Tribunal finished the trial on January 30 and the whole of February was occupied in writing the jurgment which consisted of 434 typed pages.—A. P.

BELGAUM PLEADER GETS A YEAR

Four Volunteers Sentenced

BELGAUM, March 1.

A pleader of Belgaum was convicted to-day for breach of parole and sentenced by Mr. Harti, Special and Sub-Divisional Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or 2 months' further imprisonment in default.

Four Congress volunteers were charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced today to 6 months' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, or in default six weeks more.—A.P.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN ALLAHABAD DIST.

No Casualties

LUCKNOW, March 1.

There were two bomb outrages in Allahabad District in the course of two days, namely, February 27 and 28. On both the occasion bombs exploded, but fortunately there were no casualties. The first of these took place on the night of 27th February on the roof of a police outpost at Muthinganj, and the second on the following night on the roof of a rented house occupied by the sub-inspector of Kydgang.

On two other occasions bombs were placed in the verandah of a barrack in the police lines and by the side of the police stations. They appear to be of the same type. No arrests have yet been made.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Sheikh Ganoo, a sailor, was sentenced to-day, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment for having offered for sale a five-chambered revolver and 38 cartridges to a customer who happened to be a police officer.—A.P.

DR. JIVRAJ AND MRS. HANSA MEHTA ARRESTED

Emergency Powers Ordinance

MESSRS. MEHERALLY AND MUKUND MALAVIYA JAILED

Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Mrs. Hansa Mehta were arrested at their residence at Chapsy Terrace Almount Road, on Wednesday morning under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally and Mr. Mukund Malaviya who had been released on Monday evening and re-arrested immediately for having failed to report themselves to the Police were tried and sentenced on Wednesday morning, the former to one year's R.I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default, three months more, and the latter to one year's R.I. and Rs. 200 fine, in default, three months more.

Dr. Jivraj, the Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay, and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, his wife, were arrested on Wednesday morning at their residence at Chapsi Terrace, Almount Road, Bombay. The arrests have been effected under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

ARRESTED AT RESIDENCE.

Inspector Foster of the Gamdevi Police Station called at the residence of Dr. Mehta at about 10 a.m. and put both Dr. Mehta and Mrs. Mehta under arrest. They were taken to the Police Commissioner's Office.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta who is the daughter of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Diwan of Bikaner took a leading part in the first Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and was president of one of the "War Councils" of the B. P. C. C. She was jailed for four months.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Another Bombay doctor having his dispensary at Benham Hall Lane, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay was also arrested under the Ordinance.

Mr. Meherally Jailed

"I decided to utilise to the full the 10 revolutionary minutes and dashed into a taxi. Arriving at my destination I invited the citizens of Bombay to follow my example" said Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Youth League Leader, in the course of his statement before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Wednesday.

Mr. Meherally was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance No. II with breach of the Police Commissioner's Order restraining him from taking part in the civil disobedience movement.

"ENJOYING THIS FARCE"

"I am thoroughly enjoying this arce" exclaimed Mr. Meherally when he was asked by the Court f he wanted to put any questions to Inspector Foster who gave evidence in the case.

Magistrate: Don't be offensive.

Accused: I have not the least idea of being offensive!

Inspector Foster stated that the accused was brought to the Police Commissioner's Office at 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday. He was served with an order of the Police Commissioner which he signed. He was to report himself to Superintendent Godwin at the Head Police before 4 p.m. He left the office and got into a taxi. Witness followed him and found him addressing a crowd of merchants in Sheikh Memon Street. He then arrested him.

Superintendent Godwin stated that the accused did not report himself at the Police Head Office.

NO INTENTION TO OBEY.

Addressing the court Mr. Meherally said:

"I was brought to the Police Commissioner's office and was served with an order at 3-50 p.m. asking me not to take any part in the civil disobedience movement and to report myself to the Superintenent Godwin at 4 p.m. I atonce told the Police Commissioner that I had no intention of obeying that order.

"FOLLOW MY EXAMPLE"

"I decided to utilize to the full those 10 revolutionary minutes. As time was pressing I dashed into a taxi and drove straight for Cotton Market in Sheikh Memon Street, closely followed by Inspector Foster and Deputy Inspector Karnik. On arriving at my destination I got down from the car and invited the citizens of Bombay who had collected there to follow my example.

Magistrate: Don't be long.

Accused continuing said: "I was arrested at two minutes to four.

Magistrate: Had you a watch on you?

Accused: I consulted Mr. Foster's watch.

Magistrate: That makes no difference, because you were also asked not to participate in the movement.

Mr. Meherally again continued addressing the court and said:

"How Mr. Magistrate, by virtue of the Law which we do not recognise, you can proceed with us in any manner you like."

"VERY LENIENT SENTENCE".

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 3 months' further imprisonment. On hearing the sentence Mr. Meherally exclaimed: "Very Lenient" !

Mr. Mukund Malaviya Jailed

Mr. Mukund Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was arrested along with Mr. Meherally while addressing the same meeting was then charged with the same offence.

Inspector Foster and Superintendent Godwin gave evidence. The former said that the accused was served with an order restraining him from taking part in the civil disobedience movement.

To the Court Mr. Malaviya said, "I was served with an order and asked to report to the Police by 4 p. m. yesterday. The Police Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Pettigara tried to explain to me that I could be left out if I promised not to take part in the civil disobedience movement. They asked me to consider over it.

"IRRELEVENT."

Magistrate: Don't go into irrelevent issues.

Accused: I want it to be recorded what the Police Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner Mr. Pettigara told me.

Continuing the accused said: I had not much to consider over it and I told them that I could not. I considered the order to be absurd.

"AT WAR WITH GOVT."

"We are at war with the Government" and I thought it fit to defeat the Government at every point and therefore I addressed the meeting and took the first opportunity to break the Order.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 3 months' further imprisonment.

SHARE BROKER ARRESTED.

A Share Broker was also arrested on Wednesday by the City Police under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

The total number of arrests under the Ordinance on Wednesday is four.

Lappo Forces Clash With Government Troops

6,000 MARCHING ON HELSINGFORS

Dismissal Of Governor Jelander Demanded

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Helsingfors.—A fighting has broken out 25 miles from here between the Government troops and the anti-Communisit armed insurgents of the Lappo movement, similar to the Fascists. The rebels are marching on the capital to enforce their demands for the dismissal of the Governor Jelander and stricter enforcement of the anti-Communist legislation.

Last night the Lappo forces stated to be numbering 5,000 seized municipal buildings at Maetsaelae and dispersed a Socialist meeting by firing in the air.—Reuter's Special.

200,000 Civil Guards Sympathise With Rebels?

LONDON, March 1.

Helsingfors.—Tanks have now been added to Government forces who are blocking the road to the Capital against an advance of 6,000 Lapuan anti-Communists The situation is rendered serious by the fact that troops on whom the Government can rely number only 30,000 while the Civil Guard numbering 200,000 are stated to sympathise largely with the insurgents and a number of these are actually serving with them.

The Government has ordered the arrest of Victor Kosola, leader of the Lapuan movement.—Reuter.

CABINET MEMBERS RESIGN.

Helsingfors.—Three Conservative members of the Finnish Cabinet have resigned.—Reuter.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI

Asked To Give Attendance To Police

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 2.

Mr. Manilal Kothari who was released, to-day, on parole from Sabarmati Jail is requested to give attendance to the police at 6 p. m. He proceeded straight from jail to Gandhi's Ashram where he is staying.—A. P.

DEFYING POLICE ORDER

Nineteen Sentenced In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

The husband of Bimal Protiva Devi, was sentenced to-day to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under the Emergency Powers Ordinance for holding a meeting in Willington Square in defiance of the police order. Two others were also setenced to rigorous imprisonment in the same connection.

Three Congress volunteers were sentenced by the Bankshall Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment each for distributing unauthorised leaflets.

Four others were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from two to four months for leading a procession in defiance of the police order.

Nine Congress volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each on charges of picketing and leading a procession in defiance of the police order by the Presidency Magistrates at Jorabagan. Nine Congress volunteers were arrested to-day for entering Howrah Court compound with Congress flags and attempting to hoist the flag on the court premises.—A. P.

Arrests And Convictions In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Five Congressmen were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from 6 weeks to 3 months at the Bankshall Court for picketing and leading processions. One Congressman was sentenced at Jorbagan Court to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Eight volunteers were sentenced by the Howrah Courts to-day to rigorous imprisonment varying from 6 weeks to 4 months for trespassing into the Criminal Court compound.—A.P.

"Limit Communal Electorates To A Minimum"

C. P. FRANCHISE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT REPORT

SIZE OF LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER TO BE 110 MEMBERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 28.

The draft Report of the C. P. Franchise Committee which is being circulated to the members states that the province has been the meeting ground of three different Aryan races coming from the North, Northeast and the west, who have brought with them their distinctive system of agriculture and have gradually driven the aboriginals back into the wilder and more remote parts of the province. The political progress of the province has not also been uniform and, naturally, opinions differ as to the pace at which the heterogeneous population should advance to the accepted goal of adult franchise.

SIZE OF LEGISLATURE

The Committee have proposed the size of the Legislative Chamber at 110, which is the least advance that the majority of members of the Committee are prepared to see made upon the present constitution of the Council. 85 seats are left out for general constituencies after making provision for the representation of minorities and special interests.

PROPOSAL FOR MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

The representation of Mohammedans raises the vexed question of communal electorates into a lengthy discussion of which the Committee does not desire to enter. It will suffice to state that the majority are so impressed with the disadvantages of communal electorates if a nation rather than a collection of communities is to be built up, that they would propose to limit the number of communal electorates to be formed to a minimum. If a system of communal electorates is however, decided upon, the Committee would allow only five seats that their population justifies on a strict proportion basis. They would be at liberty to contest other seats if the communnity saw fit. If however, a system of reserved seats could be mutually agreed upon, the full Lucknow Pact quota of 15 per cent. (or 16 reserved seats) would be allowed in joint electorates.

OTHER MINORITIES.

The Committee propose 1 elected seat for the Anglo-Indians and 1 nominated seat for the Indian Christians. The reasons advanced for the latter seat being a nominated one are that the Indian Christian Community is very scattered and in no district numbers more than 5,650. As regards the aboriginal tribes which number 1,353,000 or 9 per cent. of the population, the Committee think that they cannot be expected to return any representative through general constituencies, nor could anyone be found in their own ranks, to represent them. In the circumstances, the Committee proposes that two members should be nominated as their representatives. No objection need be raised to the nomination of an official if difficulty should arise in finding a suitable non-official.

NO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION FOR OTHER INTERESTS.

For the remaining interests, viz Commerce and Industry, the Landholders and the University, the Committee does not consider that special representation is necessary at all. Experience of the elections under the present constitution shows that the wealthier and the better educated classes obtain representation in excess of that to which they are entitled, on a strict population basis.

LOWER PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

The Committee considers that the most practical method of obtaining a largely increased electorate is by the lowering of the existing property qualifications. They have had the advantage of seeing any analysis of the figures prepared at the time of Lord Southborough's Committee, and on this data propose tentatively that all persons paying land revenue or rent not less than Rs. 10 per annum or paying house rent of Rs. 12 in poorer and Rs. 18 in richer municipal areas per annum should be enfranchised. In addition, the Committee consider that persons who hold a primary education certificate should be enfranchised. This will bring 3 lacs more on the electoral rolls and enfranchise in all about 11 per cent. of the population.

THE FURTHEST LIMIT.

The Committee are of opinion that an electorate of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. will be administratively manageable, but have grave doubts whether this would still hold good if an electorate larger than this was formed. They also regard that an increase of the direct franchise on the lines suggested above is the furthest limit which can be regarded as practicable. No larger electorate could be managed by the administrative staff or be sufficiently accessible to candidates. It was nearly equally divided on the question of whetner an indirect system of franchise should be introduced or not.

REMOVING A DISPARITY.

In the actual framing of constituencies, the Committee consider that all small municipal committees, notified areas and Railway settlements should be included in urban constituencies. This will remove the disparity between the number of voters in the rural and urban areas. They also recommend (1) fixation of uniform qualification for all communities (2) Property qualification as an essential and basic qualification for a voter (3) common qualifications and common electorate for both sexes (4) and non-introduction of the principle of co-option of women as members of the Councils.

"DEPRESSED CLASS" REPRESENTATION.

The majority consider that reservation of seats on ½ population basis with the right to contest additional seats would secure a fair representation for the depressed classes. They also fee that their proposal is sufficiently liberal and provides representation of labour. Messrs. Gaval (M. L. C. Depressed Classes) and Fulay (Labour M. L. C.) who do not share this view have appended separate minutes of dissent Messrs. Shoobert (Census Superintendent) and Pollock (Legal Secretary to C. P. Government) and the Muslim member of the Committee have appended separate notes of dissent to the report on the question of representation of Muslims.

The Committee have fixed the qualification of a candidate for the seat in the Federal Council at payment of Rs. 1,000 per year as Land Revenue or payment of income tax on an income of Rs 10,000 or over. Local opinion does not support the adoption of the same qualifications for the provincial federal legislature. It is also holds that after making an allowance for all the difficulties in the way of indirect election to the Federal Assembly or Lower Chamber, a considrable advance will have been made if the franchise is widened so as to include all those who are now included in the electorate of the provincial legislative council. Two of the 12 seats in the lower house will be allotted for Muslims and strong plea case has been made out for the allotment of an additional seat for C. P.

WOMEN AND LABOUR INTERESTS.

On principle the Committee agree that some representation should be provided for women, but would prefer the question of detail to be decided upon by a consideration of conditions prevailing in India as a whole upon which they are not competent to advise. No special representation is required in the federal legislature for any other local interest and no suggestions are offered. If conditions in other parts of the Country are held to justify any special representation of labour or the depressed classes, then the Committee consider that this province should receive the same proportionate representation as others, but they themselves are unable to make any practical suggestions.

NO SECOND CHAMBER.

Finally, the Committee do not think that a second chamber is possible in the province as the material from which such a body could be found is lacking. Nor could the province meet the expense of a second chamber.

C. P. Council Adopts Token Cut Motion

NAGPUR, Mar. 1.

The C. P. Council discussed and voted the demand of Rs. 200,200 less rupee one under the head of agriculture and co-operative credit. The token cut motion which was adopted pressed for the abolition of special pays.—A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL PROROGUED

Governor On Separation Issue

"SOONER DECISION IS REACHED THE BETTER"

RANGOON, Mar. 1.

The Governor addressed the Burma Legislative Council this morning before proroguing it. In the course of his address His Excellency said that he had two purposes in view in addressing the Council for the second time during the session firstly to let them know the provisional conclusions of His Majestys Government if Burma desired separation and, secondly, to announce his decision regarding the date of separation election. He said it was hopeless to expect separation on April 1, 1933 and announce His Majesty's Governments provisional time table as follows.—

(1) Completion of legislation by Parliament by the summer of 1933.

(2) Election to legislature under the new constitution in November 1933.

(3) Formation of Ministry in December 1933 and

(4) Separation from India on 1st April 1934.

As regards the date of the election over the Separation issue, he announce his present view that advantage lay in holding the election in October or November this year. The Governor remarked that non-official opinion in the Council was sharply divided on the question and outside the Council the weight of opinion seemed to be on the side of postponing it to the autumn. Arguments in favour of an early election were very strong. Either Burma desired separation or to join the Federation. The sooner a decision was reached the better.

He also pointed out the arguments the other way, and referred to the schools of thought which had hitherto non-co-operated with the Council. He had been assured, he said, that in the event of the postponement of election till the autumn many adherents of those schools would participate in the election. It was desirable on general grounds to bring the separation controversy to an end. His sole concern was that issues of separation or of joining the Federation should be fully understood, and carefully weighed and that a considered verdict should be given. He did not want to give any ground for the belief that the election had been rushed through.—A. P.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS AND R. T. C.

Reconsideration Of Resolution Of January Urged

MADRAS, March 1.

The Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce having fully considered the resolution of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce passed at Bombay in January last, regarding co-operation with the Reform Committees unanimously decided to urge the Committee of the Federation to reconsider their resolution and permit representatives of the Federation and other Indian commercial bodies to work on the consultative and other Round Table Conference committees.

The Committee of the Federation is reported to be meeting at Delhi for the purpose on March 12.—A. P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDHI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.